Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 141 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
[Companies Incorporated in England.]
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.	
19th July ..	China —	7,932	
26th „ ..	Teesta —	6,296	
28th „ —	Chindwara† .	5,192	Extra B. I. Co's sailing.
2nd August —	Kaisar-i-hind	11,430	
5th „ ..	Sardinia† ..	6,580	Extra
7ht „ ..	Manora† —	7,888	Extra B. I. Co's sailing.

†Not calling Marseilles.

There are a number of third class passages available for women and children by the "MANORA" in fourteen and sixteen berthed cabins. The single fare to London is Rs. 450 and quotations for return tickets to return either first or second saloon will be given on application.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Passage fares are liable to alteration without notice.

	FIRST SALOON.	SECOND SALOON.		NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.	
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON :					
Single ..	816	756	696	576	516	250
Return..	1,224	1,184	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES					
Single —	768	720	660	552	492	230
Return..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th August —	Dunera —	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
17th July —	Dunera —	Karachi & P. Gulf (Fast Mail)
17th „ —	Palitana —	Karachi & P Gulf
21st „ —	Linga —	Karachi direct 1 p.m.
17th „ —	Dwarka ...	Karachi direct. 10 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kosoku Maru	H. Nazasbiro	3187	14th July	24th July
Shinyu Maru	G. Konaka	3 75	28th July	7th Aug.

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Bushu Maru	K. Uchigosi —	7th July	18th July	Marseilles.
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi .	16th July	25th „	Japan
Mitsuki Maru	S. Iwazawa —	3rd Aug.	14th Aug.	Japan
Luzon Maru	K. Tsuji —	28th July	7th August	Japan.
Saigon Maru	— —	10th August	21st August	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Tjam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHA BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,0000 at 2/- } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable o any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL. Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL. Rs. 7,56,00,225/8/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 75,54,757/8/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.
JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best houses in Great Britain, France, America and Japan, and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.
A trial order solicited.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink
A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 2.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th July, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Dayal Lalji in Khoja Lane and by order of Sheth Lalji Godhu and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

On account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Ismail Mamad and Sons:—

75 cases Japanese Camphor, each of 80 tins, each 1 lbs., containing 24 mundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

On account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Alibhai Chagla and Co.:—

425 cases Japanese Camphor, each of 80 tins, each ½ lbs., containing 24 mundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th July, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 28, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1288.

AUCTION SALE OF DEMOLISHING AND REMOVING THE MATERIALS OF FIVE PROPERTIES OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY CO. SITUATE AT ARGYLE CROSS ROAD, MASJID BUNDER.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Superintending Engineer of the G. I. P. Rly. Co., the materials of the undermentioned properties on the premises.

DESCRIPTION.

Five Buildings are situate at Argyle Cross Road, Masjid Bunder, bearing Municipal Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31 and 31A which belong to the G. I. P. Railway Co.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the materials to be removed within one month from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Allibhoy Chagla:—

200 cases Japanese Camphor, each 80 tins, each tin weighing ½ lbs. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

On account and at the risk of Seth Jivandas Chatrabhuj:—

50 cases Japanese Camphor, each 80 tins, each tin weighing ½ lbs. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 PACKAGES ENGLISH WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Keshowji Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Madhavlal Ranchordas.

18 packages English white shirtings No. 7602 or others 42 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BALES NENSOOKHS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Harnandrai Bezmath and on account and at the risk of Seth Cheniram Jasraj:—

25 bales Nensookhs No. 71005 (quality of No. 5000), 44 inches, 22 yards.

17 bales Nensookhs No. 81005 (quality of No. 5000), 48 inches, 22 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Dayabhoy Mulchand (of Sha Bhogilal Runchod):—

10 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 3800/3900.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES FANCY WHITE DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha. Jivabhoy Vadilal of Champa Gully.—

10 packages Fancy White Dhotees No. 905 Ralli's goods.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th July, 1919.

MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort, opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF JULY, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, A. C. Current Electric Table and Ceiling Fans, Bronze Figures, Oil Painting Pictures, Glassware, Crockery, Dinner Set, etc.

Messrs. MODY and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 20th day of July, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Byculla near Victoria Garden, opposite Sussex Road, Police Station, the following:—

Dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiter, bookstand, crockerystand, sideboard, drawing room suites, hatstand, writing table, office chairs, teapoys, washing tables dressing chest of drawers, and tables, towel horses almirahs, clothes presses, bedsteads, clothes basket, curtains, cooking utensils, glassware, crockery, dinner set, etc., etc.

One 12-16 h.p. "Belsize" motor car, bosch magneto, with new tyres and tubes complete.

Property of an European gentleman and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th July, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED[illegible]. ESAALI
[illegible]ER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLA[illegible]HINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
[illegible]ALL [illegible]
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST
[illegible]ommend[illegible] to our numerous Patrons all over India.
V. P. Orders accepted from [illegible] Patrons.

INVESTORS.
BUY YOUR 1919-55 LOAN THROUGH US.
We supply you [illegible] on your paying proper margin.
We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

SALE OF ROSE NAILS AND HORSE SHOE AND OX SHOE NAILS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms the following, by order of Messrs. S. Gandy and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting indentors:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Motilal Mondas and Co.:—

Ex. S. S. "Sumatra."

S. G. and Co. 5516 Bombay—930/1219—290 kegs each 1 cwt. Rose Nails S. S. "brand sizes" 4 to 8.

M. M. and Co. 5539 Bombay—1/95—95 bundles (380 cases) Horse Shoe Nails, E. quality "M. Crown" brand Nos. 3 to 7.

M. M. and Co. 5542 Bombay—1/120—120 cases Ox Shoe Nails, J. B. quality, "M. Crown" brand sizes 1½ to 1¼.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Essoofalli Mahomedalli and Co.:—

Ex. S. S. "Sumatra."

S. G. and Co. 5517 Bombay—1221/1370—150 kegs each 1 cwt. Rose Nails, S. S. "brand" sizes 4 to 10.

E. M. G. 5541 Bombay—191/265—75 bundles containing 300 cases Horse Shoe Nails E quality, M. Crown brand.

E. M. G. 5544 Bombay—221/270—50 cases Ox Shoe Nails, J. B. quality M. Crown brand sizes 1½ to 1¼.

On account and at the risk of Mulla Tyebally Mulla Noorbhoy:—

Ex. S. S. "Sumatra."

M M 5540 Bombay—96/190—95 bundles containing 380 cases Horse Shoe Nails, E quality M. Crown brand sizes 3 to 7.

M. M. 5543 Bombay—121/220—100 cases Ox Shoe Nails, J. B. quality M. Crown brand, sizes 1½ to 1¼.

Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th July, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 18th July, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 18th July, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Shop in the Dean Lane, Kor., of Hummum Street, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware, platedware fancy teapoys marble top tables, tapestry, upholstered suit, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned cottage pianos, by Gabruder Knake and Soundy, Jost Fan, Pathephone machine with records, file cabinets, English cabinets, zoonda almyrahs, iron safe with stand, wearing apparel handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, writing table, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of H. Wilson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th July, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. BENNETT & Co.

As SATURDAY, the 19th instant, is a Public Holiday, there will be NO SALE of Horses and Carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ramjee Ratilal and Co.:—

248 drums of Bleaching Powder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods paid for and cleared from the Godown at Fofulwadi Bhuleshwar within two days.

The above goods are open for inspection at the above Godown.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th July, 1919.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
The Oldest and Most Popular Confecitonar's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Mussakati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SOAPS. CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi East, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address o the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes, Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 167, Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced MANAGING CLERK and a CASHIER for an Attorney's Office. Apply to Box No. 819, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3296

WANTED—A fair and fast copyist for office work. Salary Rs. 30, Rs. 35. Apply to Box No. 815, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3276

WANTED—A qualified ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, good pay to competent man. Apply soon stating qualifications, past experience and least pay expected to Box No. 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3283

WANTED—An experienced and B. T. trained GRADUATE for the post of Inspector of Schools of the Idar State. Apply stating qualifications and terms to the MAHARAJA KUMAR, Idar State, Himatnagar (Mahi Kantha). 3125

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, only those experienced with 100 words a minute need only apply. Salary Rs. 100 p.m. with prospects. See PRINCIPAL, DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Esplanade Road, between 3 and 5 p.m. (S. T.). 3282

WANTED—MUSICIANS for THEATRE ORCHESTRA. Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally between 11 and 1 to the MUSICAL DIRECTOR, Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd., Excelsior Theatre, Bombay. 3278

WANTED—Qualified INDIAN NURSES on Rs. 30—3—50, Dhobi Allowance Rs. 3 per mensem and Uniform Allowance of Rs. 20 per annum, with free furnished quarters and board. Apply to THE SURGEON-IN-CHARGE, G. T. Hospital, Bombay. 3228

WANTED AT ONCE—JOB COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED—A SURVEYOR and an ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN are required for work outside Bombay, must be capable of taking measurements of existing buildings and compounds and plotting the same to scale. Apply stating age and pay, with testimonials to the undersigned. Quarters will be supplied free. N. J. MODI, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., 40 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3285

WANTED—ENGINEERING GRADUATES (L.C.E. or B.E.), for the posts of Overseers in the City Improvement Trust Office, Baroda, on Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 p. m., plus Rs. 25 for carriage allowance. Applications with copies of testimonials and a copy of the photo should reach the undersigned on or before 1st of August, 1919. (Sd.) SAMPATRAO GAEKWAD, Chairman, City Improvement Trust. 3217

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Town Municipality, Amraoti, on a salary rising from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per mensem by a biennial increment of Rs. 10 per mensem. Candidates must be graduates, those with experience of Municipal or Administrative work, and possessing qualifications in regard to public works and water works, will be given preference. Applicants should send their applications with copies of testimonials, if any, (which will not be returned) to the undersigned, before the 31st July, 1919. Appointment will be on probation for 6 months and also made conditionally on furnishing agreement to serve the Municipality for 3 years after the probationary period with option to the Municipality to dispense with the services in case work not found satisfactory. Y. G. DESHPANDE, Chairman, Amraoti Town Municipal Committee. 3227

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A B.E. or L.C.E., with experience of Consruction Work and Bombay Practice. Apply stating terms to Box No. 813, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3257

WANTED—A competent GENERAL CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Knowledge of accounts essential. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 807, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3233

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A POST with prospects in any business firm out of India by a young and energetic Parsi of several years' experience; good character and references. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" A

WANTED

WANTED TO BUY—Building or Buildings up to ten lakhs in Girgaum locality. Apply Box No. 817, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3286

WANTED—A PARTNER for a firm doing large business in Indian Products. Very good terms. Only a sound financier willing to lay out Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 need apply to E c/o "Bombay Chronicle." Th

FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Dutt Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3068

FOR SALE—One white ARAB HORSE, quick at work, cost Rs. 700. Apply JETHABHAI JEWAN & CO., New Rice Market, Carnac Bunder. 3231

FOR SALE.—Two BUNGLOWS at Cumbala Hill. Separate offers. No brokers. Apply Box No. 818 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3292

EXPANDED METAL—For Sale at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal, various Sizes and Mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3265

WILL YOU KINDLY bear this in mind whenever you may require Stationery for private or office use, that we stock goods of the best quality and always combine economy with quality. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Th

FAMOUS Architects and Draftsmen use the well-known SAGAR'S AND DAWSE'S tracing cloths. The name makes an impression the goods sustain it. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Th

TO BE LET;

TO LET—A big GODOWN in Nawiwady. For rent apply to BANKILAL & CO., Mumbadevi. 3238

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned upto the 31st July 1919, for the post of a surveyor on Rs. 110-5-135 plus 25 C. A. per mensem.

Apply with full particulars of training and copies of recent testimonials.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 14th July, 1919. 3293

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First and Second Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 8-50 a.m. in connection with the Weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturdays:—

The timings are as under:—

		H. M.
Delhi	Dep.	8 50
Muttra Junction	,,	11 12
Bayana	,,	12 23
Kotah Junction	,,	16 43
Rutlam	,,	21 14
Baroda	,,	1 42
Bombay	Arr.	9 50

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.

Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains:—

No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 7-30 hours Thursday.

No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-0 hours. Thursday.

A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.

The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, DELHI only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.

Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th July, 1919. 3215

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE REQUIRING HEALTHY RESIDENTIAL FLATS OR FOR ANY ONE DESIRING TO START A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

TO LET—A big handsome BUILDING at Chowpaty at the foot of Sandhurst Bridge, commanding an excellent sea view. It will be ready within a few months and will be fitted up throughout with electric lights and fans and with the most modern sanitary arrangements. It has four residential blocks on each storey and big shops on the ground floor with two commodious motor garages and mezanine floors.

Eminently suitable for a fashionable hotel. For rent, etc., apply at the PREMISES. 3284

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is proceeding on long leave to Europe and is handing over charge to Mr. DAVID ROBERTSON, A.C.A. Official communications should not therefore be addressed to the Undersigned by name. Any private communications intended for him should be addressed to his Bankers, Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

W. E. WAITE,
Chief Accountant,
Bombay Municipal Corporation,
and
Honorary Secretary,
3279 Bombay Christian Burial Board.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time), when the Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on Thursday, 3rd July, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution.

Bombay, 14th July, 1919.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE ARDESHIR & SON,
3247 Agents.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

BOMBAY REGISTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 26th day of July to the 8th day of August, 1919, both days inclusive for the preparation of warrants for the Dividend for the half year ending 15th August, 1919, payable to shareholders registered on the 26th day of July, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.
3290

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 140,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st August, 1919, and holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta along with the Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 5th July, 1919. 3123

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME DHARAVI STREET SCHEME.
(SCHEME NO. 56).

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act made a Street Scheme for a portion of the Municipal Ward G of the City of Bombay for forming or altering Stseets and for providing building sites within the limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme which are bounded as follows:—

On the North-West, North and North-East by the Mahim Creek.

On the South-East by the Agra Road and the G. I. P. Railway.

On the South and South-West by the Mahim Connection Chord and the B. B. and C. I. Railway but excluding from such area the Mahomedan Cemetery, the Andhra Valley Receiving Station and a Mosque, bearing G Ward No. 6129.

2. The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Plan No. 247 dated the 29th May, 1919), of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1919.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
3088 Chairman of the Board.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "SIAM MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No Survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NO. E.R. 104/C OF 9-7-19.

1. Quotations will be received by the Municipal Commissioner at 1 p.m. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 18th July, 1919, for the supply of 420 brass (42,000 C. Ft.), of rubble stones of the best quality, obtained from Sewri or Worli quarries.

2. The packets containing the quotations should be superscribed "quotations for the supply of rubble stones" and must be delivered in the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipality, at the time specified

3 The supply must be completed within one month from the date of order and delivered at places and in quantities noted below:—

Burrows Cross Lane	30 brass
Kelewadi	50 brass.
Karelwadi	100 brass.
Mahim Causeway	125 brass.
Mori Road	115 brass.
Total	420 Brass.

4. A deposit of Rs. 315 should accompany the quotation, which will be forfeited in case of the non-fulfilment of the terms of the contract.

5. In the event of the deposit being made in the form of Government, etc., Paper, an extra 15 per cent. on all 4 per cent securities and 20 per cent. on 3½ per Government Paper should be tendered to cover depreciation.

6. The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) F. R. MELVILLE,
Deputy Engineer, Roads,
3294 Bombay Municipality.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th July, 1919, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

To substitute the following in place of Clause III of Article 99 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

"To deposit the funds of the Company in one or more of the local Joint Stock Banks, as may be thought proper, either in current account or by way of fixed deposits at interest, provided that at no time such deposits shall exceed the principal sum of Rupees six lakhs with liberty to renew, and vary such deposits with the same or other Banks, and that they may be and are also authorised, whenever they may think fit, to invest all or any sum or sums of money belonging to the Company either in Government Promissory Notes or Port Trust Bonds or Debentures, or War Loans, or War Bonds or any other loans which may be issued hereafter by Government, and in Government Treasury Bills with power to them to vary such investments for any of such securities at their discretion."

By order of the Board of Directors,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th July, 1919. 3291

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1404 of 1919.

EDULJI COWASJI PALIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, carrying on business in the name and style of Messrs. E K. Palia and Co., at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

vs.

Messrs. DAVIES & Co., a firm, carrying on business at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 8th day of July, 1919, it was ordered inter alia that the defendants do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees 18867-12-3 for debt and interest and costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of judgment from the date hereof until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment before judgment of moveable property, dated the 16th day of May, 1919, certain moveable property consisting of three writing tables, one Remington Type-writer No. 10, Four Chairs, four Suction Hose Pipe about 60 feet long each, Thirty coils of rubber tubing of different sizes, Three rolls of Brake lining, one cupboard, containing one coil rubber cord, pieces of Motor Pump tubing, etc., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 18th day of July, 1919, at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Judge's order and a warrant for sale of moveable property dated the 10th and 14th July, 1919, respectively, put up for sale by Public Auction in the abovenamed defendant firm at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, the moveable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest and costs and costs of execution when taxed.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3295

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership business of Import and Export and Commission Agents which our clients, Messrs. RADHAKISSONDAS TAHILRAM carried on with Mr. Noshiram Manchershaw Dhondy at Nagdevi Street, Bombay, under the name, style and firm of R. TAHILRAM and Co., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 31st day of January, 1919.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1919.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Attorneys for Messrs. Radhakissondas Tahilram.
3276

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AISHABIBI, widow of Mahomedali Rogay has contracted to sell to our client Mr. ABDUL AZIZ HAJI TYEB, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date thereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Road, Byculla, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4444 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 225, 243, 243 and 244, Collector's New Nos. A/13752 and A/13764, Old Survey Nos. 385 and 386 and New Survey No. 1A/3599 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos 7586, 7587, 7588 (1), 7588 (2) and 7588 (3) and Street Nos. 230 at 272 230A at 272A, 1, 1A and 1B which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, on or towards the South partly by the property of Mumtaz Jehan Begum Nasrulla Khan and partly by the Byculla Station Yard, on or towards the East by the Parel Road, and on or towards the West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Lines.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1919.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3288

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GANPATRAO KASHINATH MAHATRE has contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. MAHOMED HUSAIN SHUSHTARY, MAHOMED HASAN SHUSHTARY and MAHOMED JAFFER SHUSHTARY, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement about 1500 square yards forming portion of a larger piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at the corner of Sandhurst Bridge, and Hughes Road at Chawpaty in the Registration, Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 86, 107, 118, 9, 26, 27, 26, 20, New Nos. 744, 871, 940, 35, 135, 170 Old Survey Nos. 179-178 and New Survey Nos. portions of 7997, 8001-2 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2559 (1) and Street No. 4 and which said smaller piece is bounded on the East by the Sandhurst Bridge, on the North by the Hughes Road on the West by the property belonging to Shivnaraven Surajmal Nemani and others and on the South by the property consisting of a piece of land admeasuring about 500 square yards retained by the Vendor out of the whole piece of 2000 square yards particularly described in the schedule A to the conveyance, dated the 28 of August, 1913, between Shivnaraven Surajmal and others of the one part and Ganpatrao Kashinath Mahatre of the other part.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1919.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3289

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 1 per inch per insertion in single column.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT
LAST 4 PARTS OF
LOVE'S MASK
A Drama Extraordinary
PERFECT Settings—Beautiful Photography and—Acting of the Highest Order.

TWO NUMBERS OF
PATHE GAZETTE.
Latest from 'Blighty

WIFFLES REVENGE.
Comedy by the Famous Comedian PRINCE

Look out for
TO-DAY
Featuring Florence Reed.
The greatest Film yet—in 8 Reels.

Time
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily
Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays
Matinee 5 p. m.
Extra show on Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
At 9-30 p. m.
Under the Direction of
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
EDGAR WARWICK
Presents the
New Revusical-Comedy Co.
IN
VANITY FAIR
IN VARIOUS EDITIONS.
SECOND EDITION TO-NIGHT.
Vanity Fair has stood the searching XRAYS of PUBLIC CRITICISM throughout the East and the DIAGNOSIS reads
THOROUGHLY SOUND!!
Hours of Attendance 9-30 Weekdays
Hours of Attendance 5-30 Sundays
Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
DAILY at 6-30 p.m.
"THE TAILOR of he BOND STREET"
The Story of gripping Human interest, presenting opportunities for the portrayal of character which have been fully realised by the leading actors.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
WINSOME LITTLE
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
IN
"MILADY O' THE BEANSTALK"
Baby Marie dreams about "Jack and the Beanstalk" and then sets forth to find a modern giant with bags of guid to help her poor mother. THE TALE OF ONE WOMAN, TWO MEN, AND A CHILD, in Five Enthralling Parts.
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
THE BABY THAT EVERYONE LIKES TO SEE.

THE FIGHT IN THE AIR.
The Fight at the Bottom of the Sea.
See the
FOURTH INSTALMENT
of the
GREAT MILITARY SERIAL
PEARL of the ARMY
Now showing at
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
EPISODES 10—11—12.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ⅓th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Telephone No. 11. Telegrams: "Gundisan."

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AMUSEMENTS.

Entire Change of Programme.

GAIETY CINEMA

DOUBLE AMUSEMENT

MARIE

PRESENTS

Syrian Dances

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Songs

IN

Arabic

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TO-DAY

3

Shows

AT

6-45

8-15

AND

10 p. m.

SONGS, DANCES AND FILM

Box	Rs. 8 0 0	Oschestra	Rs. 3 0 0
First class	„ 2 0 0	Balcony	„ 1 0 0
Second „	„ 0 8 0	Third class	„ 0 4 0

SEE —the only Circus serial of the season the big show with —the big circus Stars that have held you spellbound. See the death grapple of greedy Big Business and honest men. See it all every week in the UNIVERSAL MASTER SERIAL—

"The LURE OF THE CIRCUS"

THE GREATEST FILM SHOW ON EARTH

Featuring the celebrated old-time Circus Star

EDDIE POLO

—brilliant old-time Circus Star reckless aerialist supported by a huge cast of genuine Circus performers including film Stars such as Beautiful Eileen Sedgwick, Charles Mailes and many others.

Sensational —circus acts exactly as you've —seen them in the good old days in great circuses.

You'll See—death defying exploits by the kings of the roped arenas romantic adventures that will thrill you to the core-hair-raising captures-escapes-rescues to hold you spellbound-great events to delight you and the children every week at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum

ALSO

Latest Number of Screen Magazine & a Star Comedy

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

Three Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

EXTRA PRIZE SHOW EVERY EVENING AT 5-15.

BOLOMA TEA

the best, the choicest and the finest Tea in the world.

Sweet in flavour, and nice in liquor and excellent in effect.

It invigorates, refreshes and exhilarates.

Please TRY IT ONCE and PATRONISE IT ALWAYS.

BOLOMA TEA Co.,

226B, BOWBAZAR STREET,

CALCUTTA.

WORLD RENOWNED

Gandiv

Anti-Rheumatism

Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.

Literature sent on request.

Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.

Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,

SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Branch: Sitaram Bldgs. Crawford Market, BOMBAY

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.

KANTA BUILDINGS

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Price List Free on Application.

Absolutely Free

40 years' experience . . . .

late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S

Secrets of Happy Life

is being distributed free.

APPLY TO

THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY

30-2, HARRISON RD., CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool July 11th

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			3 000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			—
" " Sales of East Indian			—
" " Imports			37 000
Mid: American Spot			21.56
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakel			—
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		October	34.05
		January	33.85
		March	33.72
New Orleans 10 a. m.		October	33.67
		January	33.33

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 11th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July.	20 85
Aug	20 72
Sept.	20 70
Oct.	20 61
Nov.	20.56
Dec.	20.51
Jan.	20 49
Feb.	20.39
Mar.	20.19
April	20 06
May	19.95

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, July 11th

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
August	29 75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 11th:

M.G. Bengal Good	—	15 90
" " Fully Good	—	15 50
" " Fine	—	15.75
" No. 1 Oomra Good	—	17.10
" " Fully Good	—	17.00
" " Fine	—	17.85
" Broach Good	—	18.10
" " Fully Good	—	18.35
" " Fine	—	18 60

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, July 12th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11 251 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	355 000
East Indian "	192,000
American "	3 314,000
Other "	129,000
Total Sales	16,000
East Indian Sales	3,100
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
" " Stock	53 000
" " Forwarded	2,100
" " Actual Exports	1,200
" " Imports	—
" " Speculation	—
American Afloat	230,000
East Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	239,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 11th.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	2,000
" Forwarded	6,000
" Imports	160,000
" Stock	500,000
Actual Weekly Sales	16,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

London, July 11th.

Manchester market is stiff.—Sellers independent. There has been Steady Cloth business. Yarns are strongly held and there has been more trade.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	24,000
" Exports to Great Britain	38,000
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	34.00
" " Jan.	34.70
" " March	34 63
Spot Cotton at New York	35 85
" " Orleans	34.00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	34 52
" Jan.	34 25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal	22
Demand Bills	4.48 22
Silver Commercial Bars	1063

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	115,000
" Exports to Great Britain	110 000
" " to France Continent	21,000
" " to Japan	2,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,229,000
" " at Interior Ports	940,000

New York, July 14th.

Futures at New York Aug.	35 97
" Oct.	35.65

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 12th.

Bankers' Bills	61 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	53 1/4
" 2 months hence	53 1/2
Quotes Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 24th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " 6 "	4 1/8
Interest 1 day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	52½
Bonus Paper 2 ½ Nominal	97½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 2 %	56
Rs. On London at Paris Francs	30.67

WAR LOANS.

London, July 12th

5½ % 1925—1928	£ 97½
4½ % 1925—1945	£ 90½
5 % New	£94 1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, July 11th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Paid	1070

London, July 12th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—68½ lbs. Quoted	80
Australian Quoted	80
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	2,425,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Foreign spot Bold July-Aug. Sellers	960
Rapeseed, Yellow Colza, 416 lb. ex-ship July-Aug. Buyres	1000
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July Aug. Quoted	940
Linseed, Calcutta, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Value	1110
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug.-Sept. Value	1020
Cottonseed, Bombay (quiet delivered per sea) July Aug. Buyers	890
Cottonseed Aug Sept. Sellers	940

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 16.

Yesterday the full Cotton Contracts Board increased the difference between Spot Fully Good Broach and the contract rate for Fully Good Broach July August to Rs. 17, the prices quoted being respectively Rs. 595, and Rs. 612. Presumably the Board is in existence to protect the interest of the buyer as well as the seller of Hedge contract for Broach, and the purchaser against sales of cotton or yarns has an equal right to expect protection as the seller against holdings of cotton or yarns. The question of equal right appears, however, to have been lost sight of by the Board, and the seller is not only protected, but unduly favoured, by the present quotations. We see nothing in the position to justify this one-sided protection, and have no doubt the trade will have something to say on the subject.

To-day the Marwadi Bazar opened at Rs. 613 for Fully Good Broach July August and with slight fluctuations gradually advanced to Rs. 622. The rise was due to reports of the New York close of Monday being higher, and to purchases and covering in the bazaar. Later on the price declared to Rs. 617, but improved to Rs. 624, which was the quotation at 4 p.m., the New York close of Monday having come 47 points higher. The bazaar closed at Rs. 623. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 623, advanced to Rs. 625, and after fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton was firm with a fair enquiry by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach		July-Aug.	627
Fully Good Bengal		July	474
Fully Good Bengal		September	492
Fine Oomras		July	542
Fine Oomras		September	541
Good Southerns		July-Aug.	583
Good Southerns		Sept.-Oct.	589

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 16TH JULY 1919:

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G Broach	July-Aug.	624
Fully Good M.G Bengal	July	474
Fine M.G. Oomras	July	560
Good M.G Southerns	July-Aug.	588

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions:	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	499	487	474	459	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	491	482	469	454	"
M.G. Oomras No. 2	575	560	545	..	"
Central Provinces	590	575	560	..	"
M.G. Broach	629	625	615	605	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	597	587	587
Sawginned Dharwar	..	622	615	606	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th July 1919.

Cotton	16 574 Bales
Wheat	9 0 6 Cwts
Linseed	14,970 "
Rape etc.	1,728 "
Gingellyseed	2,634 "
Poppyseed	1,027 "
Groundnuts	5,228 "
Castorseed	2,682 "
Rice	27,948 "
Myrabollams	121 "
Cottonseed	54,388 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	Nil
Jowar	20 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 16th, 6 p.m.

Ready.	Basis Terms:	Rail Delivery
	Rs. as p.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	78 0 0	—
" Cawapore 7-80	77 0 0	—
" Karachi Bengal	78 0 0	—
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	22 0 0	—
" Cawapore	22 0 0	—
" Yellow Cawapore	22 0 0	—
Linseed Brown Bold	27 0 0	28 0 0
" Thin	26 0 0	27 0 0
Toriseed White 85-15	116 0 0	—
" Gajar 75-25	113 0 0	—
" Gajar 50-50	110 0 0	—
" Black	102 0 0	—
Poppyseed White	24 0 0	25 0 0
Groundnuts	126 0 0	—
Mowraseed	10 0 0	—
Barley	46 0 0	—
Castorseed	99 0 0	—

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 16th

	Rate Rs. as p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 8
Bhagarji No. 10½	1 1 8
Currimbhai No. 12½	1 2 4
Lighs Houses No. 64	0 15 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 16th

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphs	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	94¼
American Dollars	285
Hongkong	205
Shanghai	313½
Japan	132¤
Singapore	130¤

Market Quiet

(For Money and Share Market see page 4.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

cases Chemberlain Remedy, 10 cases Vascline, 5 cases Taps and Dies, 4 cases Prepared food, 17 cases and 16 packages Food choppers, 17 cases Bolts, 2 cases Balsam capaiba, 9 cases locks, 15 cases Tinned spoons, 138 bales Printing Paper, 5 cases and 3 boxes Dies, 2 cases chizels, 5 cases Abgorbent cotton, 14 cases soap, 2 cases Talcum Powder, 3 cwts. and 3 packages Sulpharia Bitters, 4 half bels Emulsion, 16 cases Panopepton, 13 cases and 3 boxes Ointment, 24 cases Legterine, 360 bags steel rwets, 4 cases Chearing gum, 34 cases Cough Remedy, 2 cases soop ointment, 2 cases Antiplogistine, 3 cases sal heptica, 6 cases syruph of figs, 4 cases Nails, 2 cases soap and ointment, 3 cases cosematic, 5 cases and 11 packages cocoa, 4 cases drugs, 2 cases toys, 54 cases wooden ware, 26 cases foodstuffs, 7 cases meats, 8 cases, 2 boxes and 5 half bhls. medicines, 6 cases paint, 6 pieces Anvils.

S.S. Obra from Calcutta via Rangoon Agents M. M. and Co.:—8,520 bags rice, 4,193 bags white beans, 354 bales tobacco, 390 bars pig lead, 225 kegs. Iron Rivets.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY, 16.

S.S. Dwarka—Brown, Karachi, July 14t .

S.S. Siam Maru—Imaidzumi, Kobe, July 9.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance, yesterday.

S.S. Irismere—Pattison, Hull.

S.S. Schooner Utopia—Parcon Mahomerah, Busreh.

S.S. Dumra—Fisher, Persion Gulf.

S.S. British Empire—Whitburn, Mahomeral.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bandra, for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Hermelin for Shanghai.

Steamer China for London.

Steamer Chandmachean for Dunkirk.

S.S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C. M. Brown arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general Cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 14th instant.

S.S. Siam Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Siam Maru, 2,823 tons, Captain D. Imaidzumi, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 9th ultimo.

S.S. Irismere:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Irismere, 2,340 tons, Captain H. Pattison, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

Schooner Utopia:—The H. S. Shastry's Schooner Utopia, 297 tons, Captain R. Parcon, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Mahomerah and Busreh, with a general cargo.

S.S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. Company's steamer Dumra 762, tons, Captain J. Fisher, will sail to-day from Bombay, harbour for Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Port, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. British Emperor:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer British Emperor, 2,102 tons, Captain W. Whitburn, will sail to-day from Mahomerah, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 16th July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Irismere	Hull	17-7-19	W & A G & Co
B Kosoku Maru	Kobe	26-7-19	N Y Kaisha
C & R Clan Maclean	Dunkirk	N F	J Fraby & Co
F Bushu Maru	Kobe	20-7-19	O S Kaisha
Offside			
P Bandra	N F	N F	Wallace & Co
H Kura	Abadan	21-7-19	S Wallace & Co
K Ula	N F	N F	[illegible]
K British Emperor	Abadan	17-7-19	S Wallace & Co
M Hunza Castle	N F	N F	[illegible]
E Aymerie	New York	25-6-19	W & A G Co
F Orissa	Abadan	2-7-19	[illegible]
Q Utopia	Busra	17-7-19	[illegible]

HARBOUR WALL

Kaveri	Mormugoa	16-7-19	K N & Co
Usuria	N F	N F	[illegible]
Sabarmati	Bhawnagar	16-7-19	K N & Co
Indravati	N F	N F	K N Co

MERSEWATHER DRY DOCK

Lhasa	N F	N F	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Komura	New York	29 7-19	W & A Graham & Co
2 Obra	Rangoon	20-7-19	M M & Co
3 Kowsik	Jeddah	26-7-19	T M & Co
4 Boats of Jessie			W A Graham & Co
5 Wadia	Suez	12-7-19	[illegible]
6 Palitana	P Gulf	13-7-19	M M & Co
7 Sikh	N F	10-7-19	T M & Co
8 Tayani	P Gulf	N F	R S S. Company
12 Kingmere	Hull	12-7-19	W & A Graham & Co
14 Dwarka	Karachi	17-7-19	M M & Co
15 Dumra	P Gulf	17-7-19	B I S Co
19 Asaan	N F	N F	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Offside			
1 Bankura	N F	N F	W M & Co
1 Malwa	N F	N F	R I M
2 Hongmoh	Singapore	15-7-19	D R I M
5 Lisman	Java	17-7-19	M M & Co
6 Warburra	Liverpool	25-7-19	W A G & Co
7 Kashgar	London	N F	M M & Co
7 China	London	10-7-19	M M & Co
8 Lucerna	Southampton	10-7-19	D R I M
11 Ramee	Marseilles	13-7-19	T M & Co
Offside			
11 Bandra	Busra	17-7-19	M M & Co
12 Teesta	London	28-7-19	M M & Co
13 Ekma	Suez	18-7-19	M M & Co
14 Zeta	Suez	18-7-19	M M & Co
Offside			
14 War Isle	London	23-7-19	D P I M
15 Johangir	Yokahama	16-7-19	R I M
Jetty and Mazura	Busra	N F	M M & Co
Umta	Rangoon	20-7-19	M M & Co
Ima	N F	N F	M [illegible]
Hermelin	Hongkong	27-7-19	R I M

EXPORTS

Steamer Warburra for Liverpool:—360 bales wool, Bombay Company; 100 bales wool, Ahmad Dawood Hasson; 20 bales wool, M. Hasson Graham and Co.; 200 bales wool, Ahmadbhai Rahimbhai; 20 bales wool, Karim Jiwa; 50 bales wool, Nanalchand Gulgaria; 11 bales wool, David Sasson and Co.; 12 bales goat and 12 bales goat hair, David Sasson and Co.; 100 bales wool, A. Darat; 200 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S.S. Teesta for London:—2 cwts. gum Olibanum, and 314 cwts. cotton, Mahamadbhai Habibbhoy; 1,000 cases camphor, Ismail Mahamed and Sons.

S.S. Ekma Maru for Hull:—2,000 cwts. Linseed, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 1,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 1,001 cwts. Linseed E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S.S. Irismere for Hull:—500 cwts. cotton seed Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S.S. Ayamaru for New York:—10 cases opium, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.; 2,000 cwts. myrabolam, Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.

S.S. Kosana for New York:—150 cwts. gum kadaya Shamji Chapsey and Co.; 7 bales woolen carpets, King King and Co.

S.S. Van Aacjean for Dunkirk:—1,550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S.S. Kosoku Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Yokohama Mito Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Gokuldas Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon and David and Co.; 100 bales cotton Yusau cotton Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton Brual and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Hukmichand Ranghagas and Co.; 100 bales cotton Gozhokabushiki Kaisha; 37 cwts. colombo roots, Shamji Passoo and Co.

S.S. Kosoku Maru for Yokkaichi:—550 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Yusau cotton Trading Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Goshu Kabuseki Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Nishumatsu and Co.

S.S. Kosku Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

S.S. Kosoku Maru for Moji:—1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S.S. Hermohin for Hongkong:—600 bales cotton grey twist E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 600 bales cotton Grey twist David Sassoon and Co.; 301 bales cotton grey twist Curseti Bomanji and Co.; 600 bales cotton grey twist, Sassoon G. David and Co.; 50 bales cotton grey twist, Madhavdas Amersey and Co.; 500 bales cotton grey twist Currimbhoy and Co.; 90 bales cotton grey yarn, Bitsui Bussan Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Silk from Rangoon Agents Turner Morison

S.S. Sikh, from Rangoon Agents Turner Morison and Co.:—94,513 bags rice, 2,822 bags, W. beans, 49 bags pig lead.

S.S. Jeserie from New York Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.:—10 cases, Jelly, 4 cases and 1 package Padlocks, 8 cases screw plates, 3 cases magnets, 2 cases oil cups, 25 cases condiments, 20 bags bolts and nuts, 5 cases shear, 3 cases stocks and dies, 1,717 cases lead shot, 48 cases paper, 100 pieces galow pipe, 6 cases thialine, 19 cases toilet artiells, 45 cases grape nuts, 3

(Continued in Column 5.)

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER A WILL.

WIDOW'S CLAIM TO TRUSTEESHIP FAILS.

Fooloverbai, Appellant and Plaintiff vs. Rai Saheb Keshrisingh Rajmal, Respondents and defendants.

(Before Justices Heaton and Marten.)

This was an appeal from a decision of the Chief Justice.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. J. H. Vakeel appeared for the appellant.

Mr. F. Coltman, Mr. J. B. Kanga and Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the defendant.

Seth Chandmalji Bafna, a Jain Hindu died at Ratlam on the 21st June, 1907, leaving property in Bombay, Ratlam and elsewhere valued at over 30 lakhs of rupees. Chandmalji left a widow the plaintiff and the defendant, an agnate relation. Chandmalji left a will dated 16th June, 1907, wherein he inter alia provided as follows:—"I appoint Cheranji Keshrisingh to be my heir. He shall act under the orders of my wife." On the same day the defendant executed a document in favour of Chanmalji in which he wrote inter alia, as follows: "Further if you appoint me your heir I will conduct myself towards you and the worshipful and respected kakiji (plff.) just as a child obeys the orders of his parents." The probate of Chandmalji's will was obtained by the defendant. Sometime after Chandmalji's death disputes arose between the plaintiff and the defendant and the plaintiff alleged that the defendant had been carrying on the management of the estate regardless of her wishes and was not treating her well. The plaintiff thereupon brought the present suit in which she raised the following contention: (1) under Chandmalji's will there was no bequest of the estate to the defendant. There was, therefore, an intestacy and the plaintiff was entitled to a Hindu widow's interest in the estate. (2) That the bequest of the estate, if any, to the defendant was conditional on his obeying the wishes of the plaintiff in the management of the estate. The defendant having failed to have regard to the plaintiff's wishes he had broken the condition and forfeited his interest in the estate. (3) That on a true construction of fthe will and the document executed by the defendant, the defendant became a trustee of the estate for the plaintiff for her natural life and in accordance with her directions. The plaintiff also prayed for suitable provision. For her maintenance and residence, in any event.

The defendant disputed the validity of the various contentions of the plaintiff and claimed to be absolutely entitled to Chandmalji's estate, subject to Plaintiff's right to suitable residence and maintenance.

His Lordship the Chief Justice held that there were no words in the will which granted any interest in the estate to the widow and there were no words in the document signed by the defendant by which he undertook to hold the property in trust for the widow. The defendant took an absolute interest in the property and it was only a matter for this conscience whether in the management, he should consider any directions given by the widow. The question of maintenance was referred to the Commissioner while costs of all parties were ordered to come out of the estate. From this decision of his Lordship the present appeal had been filed.

After hearing counsel for the appellants, their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

Solicitors for the appellant: Payne & Co.

Solicitors for the respondents: Daphtary Ferreira & Divan.

VALIDITY OF TALAKNAMA.

MAINTENANCE AWARDED TO CHILD.

Rajahsaheb Rasulsaheb vs. Khatijabi bin [illegible].

(*Before Justices Shah and Hayward.*)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. A. C. Wilde, Sessions Judge of Bijapur.

The facts of this case are fully stated in the judgments of their Lordships:—

Justice Shah in delivering the judgment said:—

The parties to this application are Mahomedans. The wife applied to the Magistrate in the first instance for maintenance for herself and her daughter. An order was made by the Magistrate under Section 488 of the Criminal Procedure Code on the 22nd of July 1918 awarding her Rs. 10 per month for their maintenance. The husband exceuted a *talaknama* on the 14th of August, 1918, in presence of witnesses and that document was registered. Subsequently on the 4th of December, 1918, he made an application to the Magistrate for the cancellation of the said order in favour of his wife on the ground that he was no longer bound to maintain her. The learned Magistrate was of opinion that the *talaknama* was not valid as it was not made in the presence of a Fazi and that there was no ground to cancel his previous order. The husband then applied to the Sessions Court. But that Court refused to take any action on his application; though it was of opinion that the *talaknama* was valid. He has now applied to this Court for the revision of the order made by the Magistrate on the ground, that the *talaknama* is valid and that the amount of maintenance should be reduced proportionately.

VALIDITY OF TALAKNAMA.

I am of opinion that the *talaknama* is valid according to Mahomedan Law. It is true that it was not made before a kazi, that it was not made in the presence of the wife, and that no attempt appears to have been made immediately on the execution of the *talaknama* to communicate it to her. It is clear however on these proceedings that this *talaknama* came to the notice of the wife at the latest when the husband made the present application for the cancellation of the previous order for maintenance.

Mr. Limaye appearing for the wife has contended that the *talaknama* is not valid as no attempt was made immediately to communicate the same to the wife. He has not however been able to cite any authority in support of this proposition; and all that appears necessary is that the fact of the *talak* having been effected must come to the notice of the wife. There is nothing to show that it must be brought to the notice of the wife within a particular time from the date on which it is executed. In the present case the *talaknama* came to her knowledge within a reasonable time from the date of its execution; and that seems to be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the Mahomedan Law. The observations in Sarabai vs. Rabiabai Fulchand vs. Nazarali Chaudhri Bom. p. 537 and Asha Bibi vs. Kadir Ibrahim (I. L. R., 36 Cal. p. 97) (I. L. R. 30 (I. L. R. 33 Mad. 22) bearing on the point support this view. I am, therefore, unable to agree with the Magistrate that the *talaknama* is invalid.

QUESTION OF REDUCTION.

Taking the *talaknama* to be valid, the question is whether any case for reduction of the amount of maintenance is made out. The *talaknama* states in terms that one of the reasons for the divorce was the fact that the wife had obtained an order for maintenance. The child whose maintenance is obligatory upon the present petitioner is said to be about 3 years old. The mother is entitled to the custody of the child and it is not disputed before us, and indeed it cannot be disputed, that the petitioner is bound to provide adequate maintenance for the child. No doubt at first sight it would appear that some reduction might fairly be made in favour of the petitioner. But having regard to the circumstances under which this *talaknama* came to be executed and to the necessity of keeping the child with the mother, I do not think that any reduction would be appropriate.

On these grounds I would reduce the amount of maintenance which was awarded in the first instance for the wife and the child, but would allow that order to stand making it clear that it is for the maintenance of the child only.

"I would discharge the rule."

Justice Hayward observed: "I concur that no reason has been shown for reducing the maintenance granted by the Magistrate. It is true that that maintenance was granted both for the infant child and the wife, but it would in my opinion only be sufficient for the maintenance of the infant child even if supported by the opponent not as a wife but as a third party as pointed out by the learned Sessions Judge.

VALIDITY OF DIVORCE.

It has been argued that the wife has been duly divorced and is therefore in the position of a third party. It is not strictly necessary in the view taken of the sufficiency to the maintenance to decide the question. There is however a clear divorce in writing registered which could leave no doubt whatever as to the intention, to divorce the wife. It is also clear that knowledge of his intention was brought to the notice of the wife not many months afterwards by these very proceedings taken before the Magistrate. It seems to me that the divorce was wrongly held to be invalid by the Magistrate and that the correct view of the matter was taken by the learned Sessions Judge. It would appear that there is no provision requiring that the divorce should be pronounced in the presence of the wife or that it should be immediately communicated to her under Mahomedan Law, and these views find support in the recent decision of Sarabhai vs. Rabiabai in this Court (I. L. R. 30. Bom. p. 537) which was approved by the Calcutta High Court in the case of Fulchand vs. Nazarali Chandhri (I. L. R. 36 Cal. 184), and by the Madras High Court in the case of Asha Bibi vs. Kadir Ibrahim (I. L. R. 33 Mad. 22).

The rules therefore should in my opinion be discharged.

Mr. Hanmantrao G. Gumaste appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Y. L. Limaye appeared for the opponent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 17TH JULY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON AND HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

43-18—1345-17—Jehangir G & B, Bai Diwalibai widow v. Dr. Parbhudas Goculdas & anr, Ard H D & Co.

28-18—1006-17—Wadia G & Co., Tyaballi Moosaji v. Messrs Bruel & Coy, Capt. & V.

29-18—1006-17—Wadia G & Co., Tyaballi Moosaji v. Messrs Bruel & Coy., Capt & V.

2-19—1300-18—Hiralal Th & Co., Messrs Nagindas Hargovindas & Co. a firm & anr, v. The B B & C I Ry Co., Crawford B & Co.

5-19—1253-17—M B Chothia, Amarchand Maganlal v. Mahomed Vishramdas, Aman & Desai.

6-19—1162-15—Payne & Co., Mahomedalli Ahmedalli v. Mariambai, Rustomji & Gin.

9-19—684-17—Jam R & D, Dossabhai Hirachand a firm v. Virchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th & Co.

31-18—745-18—Bhimji & Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram Bavri a firm v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ard H D & Co.

32-18—745-18—Bhimji & Co., Messrs Bhimji & Co. v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ard H D & Co.

12-19—1086-18—Wadia G & Co., Messrs. Haji Gunny Suniar a firm v. Khimji Hirji Kayani, Pandia & Co.

13-19—1664-18—Dubash & Co., Belasrai Laxminarayen v. Cursondas Damodhardas a firm, Little & Co.

17-19—1486-17—Khand L & M, Govind Laximan Gokhale v. Harichand Mancharam, Hiralal Th & Co.

8-19—In Re Ind Co.'s Act VII/13—Sabnis & Gore, Messrs Kadady Gandhy & Co. v. The Bijapur Merchants Pressing & Ginning Co., Ld.

24-19—178-19—Bhai K & Gir, Pragji Kanji & ors v. Mathuradas Tapan & ors, Purshotamrai & Co.

25-19—68-18 Rustomji & Kin, Mahomed Cassum Patel v. T D W Gillespie, Chitnis M & K.

29-90—In Re Ind Arb Act IX of 1899—Edg G W & Co., The Jivraj Baloo Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Messrs. Champsey Bhura & Co., Capt. & V.

3-79—707-17—Jam R & D, Kansraj Kanji v. Vishrambhai Bhargas & anr, Khandvalla & Co.

M. PONDA & Co.

Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Suppliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalities.

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Offices:—

Lohar Street, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

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H. C. Vyas, Dentist,

NEAR POLICE CHOWKI

Bazar Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Attendance 8 to 11 and 2 to 6 (S. T.).

FRONTIER TROOPS.

THEIR HEALTH AND COMFORTS.

EFFORTS TO MITIGATE HARDSHIPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 14.

A press communiqué issued by the Government of India states:—

As very natural anxiety has lately been expressed in the press with regard to the health and comfort of the troops at the front the following statement is issued as to the steps which have been taken to mitigate the hardships of a summer campaign:—

Food etc: Two essentials at this time of the year are rice and mineral waters. Ice machines are working at the following places: Rawalpindi, Nowshera, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dardoni, Tank, Dera Ismail Khan, and Quetta. Further machines are under erection as follows: 2 at Landi Kotal, 1 additional at Kohat, and 1 at Thal. Ice is fowarded daily from the nearest factory to the stations at present without machines, e.g., up the Khyber Pass. As regards Soda water machines 22 are already working on the frontier and 6 more are on their way to the frontier. The total daily output of these machines will be approximately 90,000 bottles. This output is in addition to that of local factories. Each machine is being sent up complete with cylinders and bottles for one months consumption and a reserve of three months has been arranged. Mineral waters are issued free to all officers and men in hospitals.

SCALE OF RATIONS.

The scale of rations for British and Indian troops is much superior to any previously granted for campaign in India. That for British includes the following daily issues:—3oz. bacon, 10oz. potatoes, 6oz. onions, 8oz. other fresh vegetables, 3oz. jam, 2oz. condensed milk, and 2oz. tinned or dried fruit, three ozs. of oatmeal, and one extra ounce of condensed milk, besides rice, curry powder, and lime juice are issued three times a week. Cigarettes or tobacco or cigars are issued weekly with an allowance of sweets as a substitute for non-smokers.

Under the new scale for the Indian troops the meat ration has been doubled and a daily issue of fresh vegetables, condensed milk, as well as weekly issues of cigarettes provided.

HOSPITAL COMFORTS.

Orders have been issued to all Generals-in-Command that medical officers are to ask for whatever they deem necessary for the comfort of the sick and wounded in their charge and that their demands are to be met at once. Additional hospitals for 4,000 British and 8,000 Indian troops have been established in specially fitted barracks in proximity to the frontier and electric light and fans, where now already exist, are being supplied to the former. Convalescent depots for officers and soldiers have in addition been formed mainly in the Murree hills. Special arrangements have been made for the supply of fresh milk to the sick in hospital and herds for this purpose have been placed so far at the front at places such as Dakka, Bannu and Tank. The scale of equipment of Indian field hospitals has been reviewed and much augmented.

Arrangements have been made for the establishment of field force canteens for the British and Indian troops in such places on the frontier as the General Officers Commanding forces may select and the necessary personnel and stores have been despatched.

Special messes have been formed at the following places for the use of individual officers passing through: Jamrud, Kohat, Bannu, Kalabagh, Mari Indus, Tank, Darya Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Quetta, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Others are about to be established at Kacha, Garhi, Ali Musjid, Landi Kotal and Thal.

REST CAMPS.

Rest camps for the British and Indian troops en route to the front have been organised at Amballa, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Nowshera, Peshawar, and Quetta. These messes and rest camps have been inspected by the General Officers Commanding and special officers detailed from the General Headquarters. Their reports indicate satisfactory working. Monro canteens have been established for the use of the British troops at Quetta and Peshawar and are being largely used. A third at Kalabagh has been approved by the Executive Council. Tea rooms are being established at various railway stations for the special use of Indian troops and the General Officers Commanding Forces, are being asked to consider the possibility of making similar arrangements at all stations and camps at the front where such an organisation may be needed. To ensure that the above arrangements for the health and comfort of the troops are working satisfactorily and up to the standard designed by the Commander-in-Chief staff officers from General Headquarters carry out under His Excellency's orders frequent tours of inspection at the frontier.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Burnchall, the Director of Medical Services, is at the present moment making an extensive tour for the above purpose.

Brigadier-General Jennings, the Inspector-General of Quartermaster Generals Services left Simla three days ago on his second tour of inspection. Other officers of the General Staff, Supply, Directorate, and Veterinary Services, have also carried out or are carrying out similar tours.

The Hon. Mr. Hailey, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross Council is now at the front personally inspecting various hospital arrangements. It is needless to add that the Red Cross Society have given and are giving very help in their power and that additional comforts for the troops are being systematically forwarded to the front by the Comforts for Troops' organisation.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, July 16.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Mos/s, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France 256.
Credit 3 Mos/s, 270.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 129.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 124.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 205.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 313/8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 126.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 266/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 95.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 100-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 68.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened steady to firm, but eased off and closed dull. Tatas Deferred have dropped to Rs. 1,060.

The fofllowing are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,530, Swan 775, Simplex 637/8, Madhowji 2,510, Shapurji 146/4, Kohinoor 1,635, Currimbhoy 457/8, Kastoorchand 1,225, Finlay 710, Crescent 271/4, Fazulbhoy 900, David 765, Colaba 2,210, Century 565, By. Dyeing 1,870, Cen. Mining 39/8, Katni Ord. 340, Katni Defd. 1,720, By. Burma 1022 8, Bt. Burma Petro. 29, By. Tramway 785, By. Steam 417/8, Alcock 865, Tata Old Defd. 1,060, Tata New Defd 550, Tata Ord 227/8, Tata Hydro. 1,462/8, Tata Bank 58, Tata Oil 397/8 pr.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,530, Swan 775, Simplex 647/8, Madhowji 2,505, Fazulbhoy 905, Currimbhoy 455, Crescent 271/4, Kohinoor 1,640, David 760, Finlay 700, Kastoorchand 1,230 Century 570 By. Dyeing 1,862/8, Shapurji 146/4, Tata Ord 226/4, Tata Defd. 1,075, Tata New Defd. 505, Tata Hydro 1,462/8, Alcock 865, Cen. Mining 39/8, Shivrajpur 42, Katni Ord 340, Katni Defd. 1,750, By. Burma 1,022/8, Bt. Burma Petro. 28/8, By. Steam 417/8, Tata Bank 57, Tata Oil 400.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug	17%	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50..	100	Jan.-July	11%	96
Bank of Bombay ..	500		18%	2,680
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,320
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	123
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	8%	48
Central Co-op Bk Rs. 50	50	..	7%	50
National Financing.	25	Feb.-Oct	8%	26
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 7½	75	—	—	53/8
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank ..	£ 76½			£
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	April-Oct.	15%	78½
Mercantile Bank ..	10	..	7%	07
.. 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
.. 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$ 125	—	33%	£913
National Bank of India £1 ..	2½ £25	—	20%	£950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	113
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	6½%	595
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	114
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	105
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	6½%	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50 ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5 %	50
Gujerat Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	5 %	84
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan.-July	4½%	85
Larkhana Railway ..	100	..	4 %	90
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	70
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry. ..	100	..	4 %	84
Pachora Jamner ..	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct.	5 %	103
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	9 %	148
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	..	5 %	..
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	500	Ap ß-Aug.	9½%	5[illegible]
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry. ..	100	—	4 %	150

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.		120	1,625
Alliance Cotton ..	100	..		7	100
Akola ..	100	..		5	105
By Cotton Manufg.	500	..		30	740
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.		90	1,570
Bombay United ..	250	..		25	272½
Bradbury Mills ..	250	..		50	425
Century ..	100	Mar.-Sept.		200	665
Central India C. ..	500	May-Nov		210	2,000
Central India P. ..	500	May-Nov		5%	430
China ..	1,000	April-Oct.		50	500
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..		40	2,210
Cooda ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		50	925
Cross ..	100	do.		25	271½
Currimbhoy ..	250	do.		30	457½
David ..	250	do.		20	765
Dawn ..	250	do.		60	420
Edward Sassoon ..	250	May-Nov.		15	250
Emperor Edward ..	500	do.		65	620
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.		70	900
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May		75	1,250½
Finlay Mills ..	250	April-Oct.		Nil.	710
Gold Mohor ..	100	..		100	1,100
Globe ..	100	..		Nil	90
Hindustan ..	1,200			140	200
Hyderabad ..	1 000	April-Oct.		200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleachi g ..	100	do.		12½	242½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000			100	700
Indian-Chine Mfg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.		..	255
Indore Malwa ..	100	April-Oct.		17½	33½
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.		Nil.	100
Jewraj Baloo ..	1 000	April Oct.		40	600½
Kastoorchand ..	1 500	Mar.-Sept.		Nil	1 225
Khandesh ..	1 000	June-Dec.		10[illegible]	[illegible]
Khatao ..	1 000	June. Dec.		700	2,500 w.
Kohinoor ..	500	Mar.-Sept.		70	[illegible]
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1 000	Mar.-Aug.		150	1,000
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April-Sept.		125	2 510
Madhuradas Mills ..	500	..		100	1,100
Madras United ..	1 000	June.-Dec.		50	1,000
Maneckji Petit ..	1 000	Mar.-Sept.		200	2,500 x d
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	do. ..		Nil.	100
Morarjee Gocouldas ..	1 000			400	3,625
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	April-Oct.		20	400
New Great Eastern ..	200	..		10	437½
New City of Bombay ..	500	April-Oct.		120	1,600
Pabalcy ..	250	..		Nil	225
Pearl ..	250	..		55	625
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.		50	450
Planet Mill ..	100	..		5	145
Premier ..	83			Nil	82½ prm
Presidency ..	125	Jan.-July.		..	180
Sassoon Cotton ..	1 000	April-Oct.		100	900
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April		50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills ..	100	..		Nil.	142½
Sholapore ..	1 000	do.		725	8,500
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.		100	637½
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar.-Sept.		125	1,230
Swan ..	250	Oct.		Nil.	775
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.		150	2,530
Tata O ..	500	..		5½	1,625
Tata P ..	500	..		6	625
Union Mill ..	500	..		..	600
Vishan Cotton O ..	500	..		75	900 w.
P ..	500	..		7	% 500
Western India ..	1 000	..		150	625
Mysore Spinning ..	200	Feb.-Aug		10%	400

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Andhra Valley C 60	1 000		4%	200
Andhra Valley P 60	1,000	..	4%	525
Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	..	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	3[illegible]
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	..	4
Bamanqua ..	5	..	4%	8½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	8	50 nom.
Badham Pile ..	70	..	10	100
Baroda Tram Co. ..	100	Feb.-Aug	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	..	Nil.	50
By. Burma T. Corporatn ..	125	..	25	1,022½
By. Burma T. Corporta New Issue 25	125	..	..	375 p.m.
British Burma Petroleum ..	6	Mar.-Oct.	..	29
By. Electric Supply P. and T. Co. Ltd. O	210	..	6%	164
	210	..	10%	735
B'by Ice Mfg. ..	40	..	2	15
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	1,075
Bombay Steam O.	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	417½
Navigation Co. P	250	Oct.	6%	230
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement ..	10	..	..	..
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	..	..	..
Emplre of L. Life Rs. 50 ..	500	April	2	52
			4	30½
The Eastern O	15	..	42½	422
Chemical Co. D2ab	1½	..	6%	22
Indian Cement Co., D	250	..	Nil.	50
Katni Cement P	100	..	20	720
O	40	..	5	340
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O100	100	..	44½	1,710
P200	200	..	7½	180
John Roberts & Co.	100	Dec.-July	7½	75 nom.
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	50	Oct.-July	7½	215
Kamp & Co. ..	200	Oct.	16	227½
Kanjamaee Landing Rs. 75 ..	200	July	30½	165
Marcks & Co ..	100	July	20	170
McKenzies Ltd. ..	100	..	8	100
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	30	275
Marslane Price Co.	100	..	4%	95
New Union Flour Mills ..	100	..	7%	75
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50 ..	200	..	25	240
Phillips & Co ..	40	May	30%	530
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	July	Nil.	42½
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	Sept.	48	872½
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co. ..	100	..	..	42
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	25%	135
Swadeshi Stores ..	100	..	6	85
	O	Sept	20%	150
Tata IronSteel Co.	P	Sept.	8	227½
	150	..	20	1,660
Tata Iron Or (ND)80	75	Mar.-Sept.	6%	140
,, Dif ,, 190	400	..	..	145
Tata Hydro Elec. ..	1 000	..	..	800
,, P	1 000	Jan.	5%	1,462½
Tata Iron ,, Pref (second)	10	Jan.	7	1,005
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Fe ..	1 000	..	100	1 prm.
Thacker & Co. ..	50	April-Oct	5½%	8% prem.
Telephone Co. ..	50	June	50%	325
Tata Oil Mills 60 ..	100	—	8	310
B—Buy. D—Cum [illegible] v N		—Nominal		382½ pr.
S—Ex Div.			series	

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Last Div. p.a.		
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	50	May		250	450
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.		45	600
Bellary Dress ..	275	Aug.		16	100
Broach City ..	200	Oct.		20	150
Fort ..	475	Nov.		50	700
Godavery Valley ..	100	..		6	65
Harveyand Sabhpty	500	July		70	490
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct		12	130
Jivanji Press ..	100	Aug		15	135
Jumna Ging. & P. Co. Ltd ..	1,000	..		7%	550
Karachi Press Co. ..	500	..		40	700
Mahmudpura Cta. ..	100	..		20	180
Mahuva ..	200	Oct		Nil	135
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.		15	185
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.		200	1,300
New Mofussil Co. ..	400	Nov.		70	850
New Bazar ..	500	Oct.		50	500
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.		50	740
Sind ..	400	Nov.		Nil.	1,500
Surat City ..	200	Oct.		15	140
Volkart U. P. Co. Ltd. ..	500	Sept.		60	570

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 16th.

			Total up-to-date.	
Loan ..	Rs.	570 0	Rs.	33,630-0
Cash Certificates ..	..	2 418 0	..	1,74,793-4
Total ..		2,988 0	..	2,08,423-4

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who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, are the

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Enterprise and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, come to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

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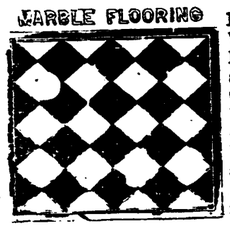

Importers of:—White and Block Marble Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for Floors, Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles, Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. Address: "FASHION" Bombay.

CONSUMPTION

SUCCESSES IN BOMBAY.

'Husband writes, 2nd June, (name and address willingly given to Doctors and others).

"I am glad to inform you that my wife is almost cured. There is absolutely no fever. Appetite very good. After your treatment was commenced during the first fortnight the weight increased by 5½ lbs."

ANOTHER CURE.

C. McDonald, Tinnevelly Bridge, S. I. R. writes 12th May:—

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I now feel quite fit and strong and intend joining my appointment early next month."

CONSUMPTION OF SPINE

AMAZING SUCCESS.

Mrs. M. Hunter,

"Sylverton" Mussoorie,

writes 21st May:—

"I write to thank you for your excellent treatment which has done nurse a great deal of good. She has had no pain in the back for weeks, her appetite has improved and you will be pleased to hear that instead of losing flesh as she used to do she has put on 6 lbs in four weeks."

Send full details and Doctor's opinion to

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.
SAHARANPUR, U. P.

MACHINE MADE BRILLIANT INK TABLETS

OUR INK TABLETS ARE NOW PACKED IN FANCY TIN BOX.

HIGHLY spoken of by the leading papers. Each tablet gives an ounce of Brilliant ink. Prices: Diamond blue-black Re. 1-4 per gross (144 Tablets); Commercial Blue-black, Re. 1-8 per gross; Bright blue-black annas 15 per gross. Red Ink Tablets Re. 1-8 per gross. Green Ink Tablets Re. 1-4 per gross.

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PURE ATTARS No. 1.

Rose, Jasmine, Tuberose, Violet, Khas, Hena, Bokul etc., etc. Most Fascinating Fragrance, Wonderfully Lasting, Supplied to Indian Chiefs, Rajas and Maharajas. Price per Tola Rs. 5. Stock limited, apply sharp.

S. PAUL & Co, Attar Merchants, 4, Hospital St., Dharamtola, Calcutta.

**

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

General meeting of Swadeshi Sabha at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in Krishna Building Hornby Road.
The Tata Mills, Ltd., Ord., Genl. Meeting, Navsari Buildings, 3-45 p.m.
The Swadeshi Mills, Annual General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, 4 p.m.
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Ltd., Ord., General Meeting, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.
Lecture by the Revd. Father Zimmerman on "The History of Vedic Literature," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.
The s.s. Manora with the English mails is expected to arrive at day-break.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Extraordinary General Meeting, Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall, 12 noon.
Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay to protest against the Asiatics Land and Trading Amendment Bill, Excelsior Theatre, 5-45 p.m. Ex-Soldiers' Society, of India and Burma Peace Celebration Subscription Dance, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 18.

Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting Rampart Row, 3-45 p.m.
Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd., Ord., Genl. Meeting Rampart Row, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 19.

Public Holiday: Peace Celebrations.
The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at noon.
Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay for Peace Celebrations, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m., his Excellency the Governor presiding.

MONDAY, July, 21.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra s.s. Umkuzi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 22.

Public meeting to protest against Mr. Horniman's deportation, Sir Dinshaw Petit presiding, Excelsior Theatre 6 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	16	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	M	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	15	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	25
Delhi Express	8	30	7	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	47	21	
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	

SWADESHI SABHA.

A General meeting of the members of Swadeshi Sabha will be held to-day at 7 p.m. (S.T.) sharp in the premises of the Sabha.

A FINE ART ESTABLISHMENT.

On Tuesday a New Fine Arts Establishment under the name and style of Messrs. M. A. Joshi and Co., was opened at Kanta Building Kalbadevi Road in the presence of several ladies and gentlemen. The premises were artistically decorated and good entertainment was provided.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Volunteers are required to meet on Friday the 18th instant at Grant Road Station at 8 p.m. (S. T.) sharp in Uniform for Annual Outing. Those who have not given their names should do so by to-day 6 p.m. to the Adjutant at 251, Hornby Road. Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Saturday the 19th July, 1919, will be a Post and, Telegraph holiday in celebration of the signature of Peace between the Allies and Germany. All post offices and the Telegraph Branches of the Combined Offices in Bombay will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sunday.

The latest hour of posting for the Homeward English Mail at the Bombay General Post Office will however remain the same as usual, i.e.,

Unregistered correspondence without late fee, 9 a.m., on Saturday.,

Unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas 2 only on each article, from 9 a.m., to 11 a.m., on Saturday.

No registered articles of the letter mail will be accepted for registration on Saturday.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Association's second annual report for the year 1918-19, shows that the membership has risen to 51. During the year the Association has held no less than 20 meetings, arranged for nine competitions and for two excursions outside Bombay.

During Christmas 12 members left Bombay for Agra. They visited Sikandra, Fatehpur Sikri, the Taj, Itmat-daulah and Agra Fort, where they studied the ancient architecture of the Mogals. The party also proceeded to Jaipur and Amber and visited the Jaipur Museum, which is considered to be the best of its kind in India. They then went to both the old and new cities of Delhi. They sketched and measured various buildings and monuments and gained much knowledge. The party returned to Bombay on the evening of the 2nd January 1919. Another excursion consisted of a day trip to Kennery Caves on 26th January 1919.

Mr. S. C. Pastakia, a member of the Association, has compiled a book containing an illustrated account of the Association's Excursions to different places in the year 1917-18.

No prizes are being awarded in connection with the competitions this year, the proposal being that the money which would have gone towards such prizes should be pooled and awarded in the form of a Studentship to the most promising Student of the year, who will thereby be enabled to make some specific contribution towards the knowledge of the Art. It is suggested, therefore, that the donors of prizes in former years and other well-wishers of the Association, who may wish to express their approval of the work, contribute, either to the Studentship Fund, or to the Library.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

OVER ONE LAKH MISAPPROPRIATED.

Emperor vs. Lalchand Hazarimak.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajpi and a common Jury.)

The further hearing of the trial in which the accused are the secretary, manager and general supervisor of Messrs. Bakubhai Amin and Co., doing business as export and import merchants at Bombay and Ahmedabad is charged with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,10,000 the proceeds of three parcels of pearls sold in London, was resumed before His Lordship and a common jury on Wednesday.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, Mr. D. N. Banadurji, and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan instructed by Mr. Chhotubhai of Messrs. Madhavji Ramdar and Chhotubhai and Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. M. A. Azad with Mr. Haji, instructed by Mr. Gaokar, appeared for the accused.

After the evidence on behalf of the prosecution was finished, the accused was asked to make his statement. He made the following statement:—

Before proceeding with his address to the jury, Mr. Talyarkhan submitted to his Lordship that after looking to the written statement of the accused, which had been put in he wanted to bring to the notice of his Lordship and the jury certain facts. Certain statements were made about Mr. Ambalal in the statement of the accused and it was understood that the defence was going to call Ambalal to give evidence. Since then the defence had not called Ambalal and Ambalal was now prepared to go to the witness-box and deny the statements made by the accused in his written statement. Counsel therefore wished to bring this to his Lordship and the jury's notice so that there might not be any wrong impression. Counsel further submitted to his Lordship to call Ambalal on behalf of the Court and examine him if his Lordship thought it necessary at this stage to do so. His Lordship said that it was not necessary to call Ambalal at this stage.

Mr. Talyarkhan then addressed the Jury on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Azad for the accused in the course of his address said that every word of the statement of the accused was true. Counsel then read paragraphs from the statements of the accused and comments on them to show that the facts stated therein were true.

His address was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused said that he was a native of Punjab aged 40. He received his education in Punjab and then went to England and there he got the degree of Bachelor of Commerce at Birmingham. On his return he met Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, who had known his qualifications and asked accused to join him as manager and secretary. That was in 1911. In 1917, he was transferred from Ahmedabad to Bombay. The business of the firm was over Rs. 25 lakhs a year. Later on he was introduced to Mr. Bakubhai. Mr. Bakubhai expressed his desire to join Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai as a partner in the firm. The partnership business was as import and export merchants, its headquarters being at Apollo Street and its branch at Ahmedabad. In August, 1917, he was sent to Bombay. At that time he (accused requested to give him 10 per cent. of the profits as his share. Mr. Bakubhai eventually agreed to give accused Rs. 450 per month. In 1917 the profit of the firm went up to Rs. 2½ lakhs. He was told by Mr. Bakubhai that his share of profit would be credited to that extent. In 1918, business of the firm went up by leaps and bounds and the transactions amounted to nearly Rs. 1½ crore. Firm's profit for the year on general business amounted to over Rs. 7 lacs. His share would come to Rs. 35,000 which he had not yet received. Firm's pearl business was looked after entirely by him. He used to check limits given by constituents. It often happened that on pearl transactions firm realised more than the limit. Firm kept what it called a secret profit book in which it entered the actual price received for the parcel. This secret book was now suppressed by the prosecution. Relating to the transaction there was another book called heart offer book, in which from day to day entries containing limits offered by the constituents and the offers received from Home agents used to be written down. This book was also suppressed by the prosecution. In November, 1918, three firms filed suit against the firm to recover damages on account of consignment of reels which were not delivered to them. Mr. Bakubhai suspected him the accused of having informed the plaintiffs in those suits with regard to the profits made by the firm on improper sale of those consignments. Since then Mr. Bakubhai had been anxious to get him (accused) out of Bombay. At Mr. Bakubhai's request he had opened an account in the National Bank wherein he used to deposit all the moneys belonging to the firm and his own moneys. Whenever occasion of payment of the firm's money he used to pay from his personal account on behalf of the firm and used to receive payments of large amounts and was authorised to collect remittances which the firm received and he used to deposit the same in his personal account with the Bank. Mr. Bakubhai was aware of this practice and never objected to it but had on the contrary ratified it by instructions given to the Shroff of the International Banking Corporation. He had credited the amount of Rs. 57,000 in respect of pearl parcels No. 997 and 998 belonging to Premchand Kalianchand in his account with a view to conceal real profits made on the transactions as is evident from the cheque given to Premchand for Rs. 53,000. Subsequently Mr. Bakubhai in order to save his face charged accused with having misappropriated the sale proceeds of those pearls. Similarly the whole of the sale proceeds of parcel No. 180, was deposited in his personal account with the National Bank of India on 24 February, 1919. The firm was still indebted to him to the extent of Rs. 13,000. He maintained that the amounts of cheques drawn in his favour by him were very often used for the benefit of the firm. It was true that he drew cheques on Mr. Hormusji and as he felt that by taking him to the firm's office he was to be entrapped and given in custody of police he left Mr. Hormusji and took shelter in the Railway Hotel. He felt that he was being pursued by Mr. Bakubhai and as he knew that he Mr. Bakubhai wanted to prosecute him, he had no alternative but to conceal himself until he was able to answer the charge brought against him. On complete examination of accounts it would be found that the firm owes him nearly Rs. 50,000 on account of commission and over Rs. 70,000 had been spent by him out of money belonging to him for the benefit of the firm.

FIRE AT PINJAR LANE.

On Wednesday morning a fire broke out in a shop occupied by a washing Company, on the ground floor of Baria Mansion in Pinjar Lane, near Abdul Rahman Street. The fire was got under control in about fifteen minutes time, not before, however a large quantity of clothing was destroyed. The total damage is put down at about Rs. 2,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

"THE PEOPLE."

WHAT IS BOLSHEVISM?

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MAN.

At the Royal Opera House Mr. E. W. Fritchley gave another of his interesting and practical lectures. The substance of his remarks was as follows:

He said "Princes and people are coming to see that all are made of the same blood, and are entitled to equal rights in matters bearing directly on the necessities, the plain comforts, and the simple enjoyments of life. 'Home, Health and Happiness' should be within the reach of all, and the world is out of gear until "The People" have the means wherewith to obtain these. The entire world is awaking to see the ill-proportioned conditions of the past, the neglect capital has shown towards labour, and the needlessly wide gulf of separation between the classes and the masses, that is, "The People", those very people on whom capital is entirely dependent not only for the comforts, but also for the necessities of life. 'The People' are no longer prepared to brook patronage. They desire their rights. Fair treatment, sympathetic consideration, and joint interest in both business and public concerns, are matters demanding primary consideration in the mind of the future.

DUTY OF CAPITAL.

Never in the history of the world was there ever such gigantic upheavals, or such levelling down and re-adjustments among the great human family, as at the present time. What is it all about What is the ideal sought after? Is it not an attempt, on a scale such as the world has never seen, to place the universal brotherhood of man on a rational and practical basis, so that the tension and extremes of the past may be removed as far as possible. Bolshevism is but a ruthless retaliation on the past haughtiness and exclusiveness of wealth and whilst Bolshevism must, and doubtless will, be crushed, the underlying and propelling principles of Bolshevism, which lie pent up in many a human heart all over the world, will have its day and its opportunity, through deep and well organised propaganda, unless capital comes nobly forward, and extends its right hand in comradeship, and its left hand in wisely ordered and directed benevolences for the good of the entire human family which surrounds it. It is a thousand times better to graciously and voluntarily give, than to be forced to do so. Capital should, in the first instance, assume all reasonable responsibility regarding those whom it employs, and on whose labours it enriches itself.

DUTY OF MILLOWNERS AND MUNICIPALITY.

At present, were anyone to bring a thousand heads of cattle into a city like Bombay, the Municipality would soon be on his track, and see that he provides the necessary sanitary accommodation for them. That same person may however, bring down two thousand people to Bombay to work in a new mill, and not a thought would be given to this greater responsibility, by the same Municipal authorities, because, being human beings, they are supposed to 'do for themselves,' and to wander off and herd in with others in previously congested parts of the city.

Those who are most sinned against by capital, are the people engaged in all manner of manufacturing industries in towns and cities. The best way to bring about universal brotherhood, particularly between employers and employees, is by enacting laws which will compel the former to provide for every necessary interest of the latter. For instance, in the case of a mill, before the plans for its erection are sanctioned, the Municipality should be empowered to insist on having a statement of the maximum number of people to be employed, and on requiring that sufficient grounds be secured, either directly attached to, or within say a quarter of a mile from the mill premises, on which sanitary chawls should be erected to meet the needs of the entire staff, and also to provide an open space for recreation, a school for the children, space for shops etc. The chawls should be taken as part and parcel of the mill, and by no means calculated on a separate financial basis. Sanitary chawls cannot possibly pay unless let at high rents, resulting in the proverbial saying of 'a family in the centre of the room, and a lodger in each corner' to help meet expenses. If a mill company looks upon its chawls from the financial standpoint, it will squirm at having to erect them. If, on the other hand, law makes it to realize that the chawls and the machinery of a mill are counterparts of each other in the eyes of the law, the whole problem will soon be solved. A carefully worked out table could be prepared shewing the ratios between ground required for the mill buildings, and that required for the chawls, and a basis adopted from such data. This is well and good for new mill premises, but what about existing mills?

A similar rule should be brought into effect regarding their proportional areas, and the Land Acquisition Act be put into operation to secure for each mill the necessary ground at the nearest distance from such mill.

The needs of other sections of the population should be provided in non-mill localities.

The option of securing available land in mill localities should be given primarily to the mill authorities, and they should further be forced by law to take up the quantity of ground needed on the ratio basis as suggested above.

In the Dadar Matunga area for instance, a large section of the ground now owned by the Improvement Trust would probably be found necessary for the mills, and should be reserved for them instead of being leased to people who could, as easily, be accommodated anywhere between Santa Cruz and Andheri, especially when, by the anticipated electrification of the B. B. & C. I. Railway local service, they could be brought into Bombay in a much shorter time than at present.

INDIVIDUAL DUTY OF MAN.

Now about the masses of 'The People' who do not come under the patriarchal care of Companies, but on whom the wealthier public are dependent for their welfare and comforts. Is it not time, in these days of re-construction of all things, that there should be a thorough overhauling of our ideas of benevolence? At present, the moral individual responsibility devolving upon man, as being his less fortunate brother's keeper, does not seem to have gripped most minds, and the hap hazard expression of 'each man for himself, and God for us all,' seem to be the possessing thought. The scripture statements 'God loveth a cheerful giver' and 'It is more blessed to give than to receive' are not weighed for what they are worth, and selfishness prevails in most cases. The ideal placed before the Jews of giving one-tenth of all their income for the good of others, is one deserving of being placed before the entire world as its future ideal. Hear what God's word has to say in Malachi 3-10 in urging men to adopt this ideal:

"Bring ye all your tithes into the store house . . . and prove me now herewith saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that that there shall not be room enough to receive it. And I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes. And all nations shall call you blessed."

These are potent remarks made by the great and good God, who has the power of fulfilling His every promise. Shall we put His promises to the test? Those who have done so, and have fulfilled the necessary conditions not for the mercenary reasons, but from a real love for God and humanity, have never regretted it.

Enquire of the many noble spirited citizens of Bombay who have given freely to charities, and they will, to a man say that no joy of getting was equal to that of giving, and also that liberality has in no way empoverished them. In talking on this subject with some of our best citizens, and also with the heads of some of the most prosperous firms in this city, I find that the idea of definitely putting aside one-tenth of one's income has been adopted in many cases, with most happy results, and has brought much prosperity.

If frail man were to make us half the promises that God has given us, we would be moved by them, and trust him implicitly. Why not trust the Almighty and Infallible God? Let us launch out into a new and happy era of personal responsibility, by putting aside at least one-tenth of our incomes for the welfare of our less fortunate brother. Do you know what this would amount to in India, were the ideal adopted by those earning over say Rs. 100 a month? Probably much over one thousand lakhs of rupees in a single year! Just think of it, and of how far that sum would go in providing medical aid, decent housing, education, etc etc., to the masses in such dire need of these things. Were the proposal generally adopted by the better classes, it would soon sweep away conditions of distress, with their resultant strife and conflict.

Here is another practical suggestion. The Government in India, and other public bodies, have adopted the age of 55 as a rewardable one for services rendered, and entitling a person to a pension thereafter.

By taking due care of our health, a reasonable period of life in India might taken at 70 years. May not these latter 15 years of age and experience, and that sympathy which is born of such, be most profitable devoted to social service in one form or another. This would tend to give spice to life instead of that misery which comes from a mere aimless existence, a 'waiting to die' sort of thing.

THE SALLE FRANCAISE.

On Monday evening, 14th July, the Salle Francaise celebrated France's day, the signing of the Peace Treaty and the seventh anniversary of its foundation. The French Consul, M. H. Martin, was in the chair, and the Salle was filled to its utmost by about a hundred members and friends.

The note struck by the report was one of thankfulness for all the devoted support and affection lavished on the Salle by the members, now numbering 108, and of great hope in the future.

A good programme of music and recitations was then gone through. Mrs. J. V. Le Grand played Chopin's Polonaise in C. sharp minor excellently and was a very tactful accompanist of most of the singing; Miss E. Hartle sang Gounod's Serenade sweetly; Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Hughes, accompanied by Mrs. Hughes, gave an exquisite rendering on the violin of Denza's Nocturne and Posnansky's Serenade; the wonderful Jewels Song from Faust and, at the end, the martial Marseillaise were sung by Mme. P. Bouvet with her usual science and talent; Miss Grant moved the audience with a dramatic poem, the Green Eye of the Yellow God. The appreciative assembly required and obtained encores from all.

The chairman in his speech refefrred to the celebration of signature of the Peace Treaty taking place in France on that day, to the brotherly concord with which all the French had fought and would probably work in the future, to the shattering by the war of the calumnies which had represented France as immoral anti-religious decadent, unsteady. He wished prosperity to the Salle Francaise.

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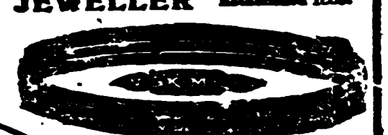
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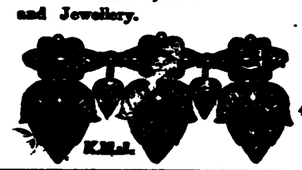
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PROTEST AGAINST MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

PUBLIC MEETING ON TUESDAY NEXT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on the 22nd instant at 6 P.M. (S.T.) at the Excelsior Theatre, to protest against the action of the Government in deporting Mr. B.G. Horniman without trial.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., will preside.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, 17th July, 1919.

ANOTHER MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

Mr. Gandhi has done an immense service in the interests of truth and justice in this country by taking up some of the recent Punjab cases and subjecting the judgments of the Martial Law Commissions to searching and dispassionate analysis. In the case of Mr. Kali Nath Roy, we saw how Mr. Gandhi exposed the hollowness of the charges against the Lahore editor and proved to the hilt the miscarriage of justice that had been perpetrated. A case similar to, and in some respects worse than, that of Mr. Roy is that of Lala Radha Krishna, editor of "The Pratap" of Lahore, who was recently sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 500. We reproduce elsewhere from "Young India" of Saturday last Mr. Gandhi's illuminating analysis of this case, and his fervent plea for a reversal of the judgment, which he has characterised as a travesty of justice. As Mr. Gandhi has shown, not only is the conviction open to objection on the ground that it is based not on any section of the Indian Penal Code, but on a temporary rule promulgated under the Defence of India Act, but is also vitiated by the fact that the charge-sheet contained material inaccuracies and omissions, which if made by a defendant, would amount to *suppressio veri*.

One of the "false statements" alleged to have been made by the accused is given as follows in the charge-sheet:—"Though they were fired at in Delhi without any cause." The sentence, as appearing in the "Pratap," runs as follows:—"They were, *at least from their point of view*, fired at without any cause." The omission of the italicised words gives a dangerous twist to the meaning, which is not warranted by the actual writing of the accused. Similarly with regard to the reference to throwing of brick-bats, quoted in the charge-sheet, the omission is still more glaring. The sheet, runs: "The apprehension of a breach of the peace was not so great as to necessitate firing . . . . . and . . . the people threw stones and brick-bats at the time when the authorities had already taken the initiative." As Mr. Gandhi has pointed out, this sentence should, in justice to the writer, be read with the sentence immediately preceding, which the charge-sheet curiously enough omitted to mention. It ran as follows: "But it is possible that somebody among the huge crowd might have thrown stones on the Police Officers (before they resorted to firing)." Read with this sentence the passage quoted in the charge-sheet assumes an innocent complexion, but by tearing it from the context the prosecution have essayed to represent it as one calculated to spread fear and alarm in the public mind. In regard to the charge that Lala Radha Krishna had published such "false" statements as that "40 Hindus and Mahomedans had been killed" and that "it cannot be denied that most who were killed and wounded were innocent," the accused has shown that most other journals, including Anglo-Indian journals, published at the time of the riots, various inaccurate estimates of the number killed, and that the accused himself published promptly the official communiqué containing the correct estimate of killed and wounded. To magnify the inaccuracy in the accused's statement into a deliberate perversion of facts is an unwarranted exercise of the imagination.

Similarly just excuse can be found for the accused's other statement about the innocence of most of the victims of the firing when it is admitted that the authorities in Delhi appealed to the public to raise subscriptions for the wounded and their dependents, evidently assuming that these latter were innocent and had got mixed in the crowd. And who will deny that it is generally the innocent who suffer when a disorderly crowd is fired on? No orders are given in such cases to do the impossible task of aiming only at ringleaders. The judgment has overlooked all these considerations and almost in rough-rider style proceeded to deal "justice." It has ignored altogether or brushed aside as beneath consideration all the favourable antecedents in the career of the journal as well as of the editor. A perusal of Lala Radha Krishna's lengthy defence statement must convince every dispassionate reader that he had throughout conducted his paper with exemplary moderation and sobriety of judgment, and that he had ever been ready to give the official version of events the fullest publicity in his paper. He had even been specially complimented by the authorities on the tone and policy of his paper. But apart from these considerations, the conviction cannot be sustained for a moment on the merits of the case itself. There has been a miscarriage of justice in this case as clear as that in the case of Mr. Roy. Are such convictions as these calculated to enhance public confidence in the administration of justice in this country? Are they not calculated, we seriously ask, to alarm the public mind that the innocent are liable to be misjudged because those entrusted with the responsibility of dealing out justice have not the patience or the capacity to discriminate between the guilty and the innocent? At least for the sake of the fair name of British justice in this country, we appeal to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to order the release of Lala Radha Krishna without further delay.

MAHARAJAH OF BIKANIR.

We are glad to welcome back to India his Highness the Maharajah of Bikanir who after an absence of more than eight months in Europe arrives in Bombay this morning. Several ruling princes are in the city waiting to give him a cordial welcome, but it is an honour in which, we believe, all Indians will have the pleasure of participating. His Highness was one of the three representatives of the Government of India at the Peace Conference, and it is a mission which has become historic on account of the recognition of India as one of the original members of the League of Nations. It is a status which will, in course of time, be thoroughly established with the grant of free institutions in India, but to-day the nation has to be glad that the recognition granted to it, means something that is far more than a ceremonial concession. Our view as regards the manner of selection of the delegates from India to the Peace Conference is well-known. That question apart, from the ranks of the princes of India, a better selection could not have been made than the choice of his Highness the Maharajah of Bikanir. With the exception of General Smuts, there was, we believe, no other statesman present at the Peace Conference who was also a soldier. We do not know the manner in which the representatives of the Government of India acquitted themselves in the Peace Conference, but we believe from outside testimony that they endeavoured to do their best in the adjustment of problems in which the people of India are deeply interested. Next to the claims of India for genuine partnership in the British Empire and the world-polity of the future, the question which has been most agitating the people is the question of the future of Moslems. Against the spoliation of Turkey and proposals for the virtual annexation of the Holy Places, we trust both the Maharajah and Lord Sinha have pleaded with earnestness and a sense of responsibility enhanced by the consciousness that there was no Moslem as part of the delegation. We still hope to see a just and happy solution of this problem in which millions of the people of India are anxiously interested, and nothing would evoke greater gratitude among the people than the knowledge that the Indian delegates to the Peace Conference succeeded in their plea for the integrity of the Khalifate and the Sultanate.

His Highness has had many opportunities in the past of acquainting himself with the traditions of liberal government in the West. His robust sense of patriotism has enabled him to realise the urgent need of reforms in India, and it is well-known that he has been supporting the cause of Indian reform in Britain. At the recent annual meeting of the Indo-British Association Lord Sydenham delivered a diatribe against him accusing him of malice, ignorance and bad manners, and knowing, as we do, the quarter from which it comes, we recognise it as a well-merited tribute to his Highness' sincerity and liberalism. The mud-slinging campaign against him last April showed how deeply he had offended the votaries of reactionarism in India. Speaking at the dinner given in honour of Lord Sinha, he warned the British public against the mendacity of the obstructionists in Britain and demanded the introduction of reform for the sake of India and the Empire. The ideal of self-government within the Empire was once more declared to be the ideal of Indian patriotism. Further his Highness spoke the truth about the alleged hostility of Ruling Princes against reforms, and much to the mortification of those who sought to profit by it, he nailed the lie to the counter. And we believe that his Highness will live up to his zeal for reform and make himself an exemplar to his Order. He has had a career worthy of himself, and we hope that the principles of patriotism with which he has been richly endowed, will enable him to have a still more illustrious future.

Notes of the Day.

Protection of Jews.

It was impossible for the Peace Conference to leave the peoples of new Poland to have an internecine struggle of their own in defence of communal liberties. The Polish Government has been proving itself helpless or acquiescent in the Jewish progroms that have been going on since last March. Racial antipathy against the Jews became so acute that their protection under the Polish Government proved to be useless. The Peace Conference rightly interfered and demanded a proclamation by the Polish Government giving security and freedom to all the communities residing in the country. To the Jews, freedom is given to have their own educational establishments, making them able to preserve their own speech. The Jews are a people with the most distinct features about them and much of the impetus given to the Anti-Semitic outbursts in Poland has been due to the pertinacity with which they cling to their own ways and refuse to mingle with the rest of the population. The persecution of Jews in Russia and Poland has been one of the standing outrages of Europe, and it was well that the Allied delegates regarded the oppression of a nation as a matter of general concern.

Free Trade v. Protection.

Notwithstanding all the pious war-time resolutions passed in Allied countries in favour of Protection, it is becoming increasingly evident that the Allies, not excluding the British people, will have to revise their fiscal notions born of war-time hatred now that peace has dawned once more on the world and the blockade of Germany is as good as lifted. Very little is heard now about the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference, which decided—on paper, of course—on something like a permanent post-war boycott of Germany and Germans by the "civilised world." How ephemeral such short-visioned resolves could be is seen to-day when even France, groaning under the economic strain, is compelled to throw open the frontiers for trade with the erstwhile enemy. President Wilson, in his speeches, has left no doubt that the resumption of trade with Germany is one of the first essentials of the situation. A Paris telegram, published elsewhere, states that, in view of the high cost of living, the French Economic Council is considering the desirability of a free trade policy instead of protection and that M. Clemenceau intends adopting the former policy. Italy also has declared her intention to begin free trade relations with Germany forthwith, while a statement of British policy is expected shortly. With her Allies, especially the United States, on the tip-toe of expectation to capture—and not boycott!—the German trade, it will be extremely foolish on the part of British traders not to take time by the forelock like the rest of their Allies.

Byculla Ward Election.

Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, who is standing as a candidate for election by the ratepayers of E Ward to the seat in the Bombay Corporation vacated by Mr. Umar Sobani, is a leading member of the Bhatia community and a partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Thakersey Mulji and Co. Mr. Hansraj is a staunch Home-ruler and Congressman and has taken an active interest in the work of the Bombay Social Service League. He recently contributed Rs. 50,000 to the Gokhale Education Society to found a collage in Bombay. Among his other benefactions are a donation of Rs. 25,000 to the Hindu University, Rs. 5,000 to the Servants of India Society, Rs. 5,000 to the Servants of India Society for sending Midwives and Nurses to the Villages for the benefit of the poor, Rs. 30,000 for a Fund for the encouragement of Sanskrit studies, Rs. 30,000 for a Sadavrit (feeding houses for the poor) at Junagadh and Rs. 10,000 to the University of Bombay for founding scholarships in Science. Mr. Hansraj has erected a large building in Bombay where rooms are let to poor Bhatias at low rents and has established a Cattle Camp at Dwaraka where 300 cows are maintained. Mr. Hansraj, it will be seen, has made good use of the money with which he has been blessed and in electing him the ratepayers of E Ward will send a public-spirited citizen to represent them in the Corporation.

Progress of the Co-operative Movement.

The Statistical Department of the Government of India has just issued the annual interesting blue book containing abstract tables and other valuable statistics indicative of the leading features of the progress of the co-operative movement in this country during 1917-18. The record also bears evidence of the steady though, having regard to the needs of the country, not a very rapid growth of the movement since its inauguration only fifteen years ago. The number of societies of all kinds reached a total of 26,465 in the year and the membership to 10,55,244. The working capital rose to 1,440 lakhs of rupees. Capital has been increasing slightly faster than membership, being nearly Rs. 136 per member, while the proportion of societies has so increased that the average membership was less than 40 in 1917-18. In proportion to the population, Ajmer possesses the largest number of societies, the total being 366, giving a ratio of 73.2. Then come Burma with 3,056 (ratio 29), Central Provinces, 3,727 (ratio 26 6), the Punjab, 4,028 (ratio 20.6), Mysore, 1,097 (ratio 19.0), Coorg, 36 (ratio 18), Bombay, 1,650 (ratio 9), Bengal, 3,644 (ratio 8.2), Madras, 2,718 (ratio 6.6), United Provinces, 3,091 (ratio 6.5), Assam, 352 (ratio 5.3), and Behar and Orissa, 1,724 (ratio 5). As regards membership the order of precedence is as follows. Ajmer, Coorg, Mysore, Bombay, the Punjab, Burma and Baroda, Madras, Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa and United Provinces. In point of capital Ajmer again comes first, then Burma, Mysore, Central Provinces, Punjab, Bombay, Baroda, Coorg, Madras, Bengal, United Provinces, Behar and Orissa and Assam.

Agricultural Societies.

A gratifying feature of the progress of the movement is the multiplication of agricultural societies all over the country. There were no less than 23,742 such societies in British India and the Indian States at the end of 1917-18, being an increase of 2,752 societies over the total of the previous year. The membership of these societies stood at 851,407 and the working capital at Rs. 6,89,21,187. The profits resulting from the operations of the societies during the year amounted to Rs. 27,32,407. In point of numbers of societies, without any reference to the population, the provincial order of precedence in 1917-18 was as follows: the Punjab 3,937, Central Provinces 3,412, Bengal 3,374, United Provinces 2,873, Burma 2,344, Madras 2,290, Behar and Orissa 1,616, Bombay 1,390, Mysore 926, Hyderabad 558, Ajmer 362, Baroda 320, Assam 313 and Coorg 26.

(Continued from Column 6.)

the least doubt that this stage has already been passed in the present mad speculation in land that is rife both in Bombay and in the Island of Salsette. The present is the psychological moment for the Government to take action in the matter, and His Excellency the Governor would have overwhelming public opinion to support him if he decided upon drastic measures.

B. S. TURKHUD.

The Housing Problem in Bombay.

NEED OF DRASTIC MEASURES.

This subject might be more aptly styled the Plague in India for, after the nature of such calamities, it has burst,—not grown,—upon us. In other respects also its dimensions make it rank as a grave catastrophe. From personal knowledge I can say that prices of land in Bombay and outside have enormously increased as a result of mad speculation. Those who have been fortunate enough to make money during the War are buying land at cheap rates and selling and reselling the same at enormous profits making it absolutely impossible for middle class people to stir out of Bombay—leave alone the poor classes who have become entirely helpless. Under these circumstances both the middle and poor classes have to content themselves by remaining couped up Bombay.

There has been a very interesting discussion in the Corporation on the proposals brought forward by Dr. A. G. Viegas, who has taken up this question very earnestly. He states that in Bombay proper there are many vacant plots which could be built upon, and thousands of people comfortably accommodated, and that this would help to improve the congested parts of the city. But the point is who is to purchase these plots of land at be very high prices they are sold? The middle classes certainly cannot meet the cost. Then there is the value of building material which is bound to be prohibitive. But, on the other hand, when buildings are newly erected now, the high rents demanded are simply ruinous to the average tenant. There are many vacant lands which belong to the Government and these could be laid out in small plots and given to the middle classes as moderate rates. or buildings could be built and they could either let or allowed to be purchased at reasonable prices. This is so far as Bombay is concerned. Take the case of land beyond Bandra. Immediately it was whispered that Government contemplated removing the Thana Court to Andheri, prices suddenly rose up. Men who are able to do so are buying up land cheaply on a large scale and selling again at enormous profits, so that people with modest resources are debarred from making a home the suburbs. The rich are thus securing an absolute monopoly in house-buildings, and rack-renting must be the inevitable outcome as there is no control over the rents for new buildings. Though the Rent Act was instituted as a war measure it seems imperative that it should continue in force until the housing problem is solved or the prevailing congestion is alleviated, for the landlords, both of old buildings and new ones, can scarcely be looked upon to give any consideration whatsoever to their tenants. In these days we find all classes complaining bitterly, dreading much and offering panicky remedies while the great mass of the people await helplessly the outcome of the trouble, little thinking that they have any power to help in the matter.

Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society has, in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" of 30th of June, pointed out some cures and remedies for the prevailing scarcity of housing accommodation in this city but it appears to me that he has missed one vital point on which the whole question depends. Whereas our Government and Local Bodies are in their wisdom expected to guard off all civil disasters and to find remedies at hand for all emergencies, the public conscience is very lenient with the miscreants who, in times of public danger,—deliberately set themselves out to make capital out of the occasion and add to the burden of the trouble. Rash speculation is condoned until it leads to disaster but if it were scotched in its early stages many calamities would be avoided. In the cotton crisis, for instance, Government found it necessary to interfere when the inevitable crash overwhelmed the speculators, but it surely would have been wiser to take this measure before the urgent necessity for it arose. Government intervened very timely in connection with the Rent Act. It happens that when any great project is contemplated—city improvement, for example—schemes are discussed for years in advance of the contemplated action, with the result that the speculating "hawks" are tempted to prey voraciously upon the projects. At the present moment the public mind is concentrated upon the opening up of the suburbs of Bombay to relieve the congestion in the city, and while various ways and means are being considered the fundamental problem is getting daily complicated. Speculation in land has already called out the "hawks" and ere long they will possess the field if they are permitted to pursue their ways uncheckd. The value of land beyond Bandra has within the past one or two years risen beyond expectation and the middle-class man who might otherwise have been able to do his bit in the solution of the present difficulty will sooner or later have to cry out on and plead *in pauperis* for Government assistance. With the middle class out of the first co-operative house building societies alone remain to hold the field against the speculators but they are far too poor to count for much in the grim struggle for existence.

It is a thousand pities that at every stage Government have got to be appealed to for their help and interference but when the rich will not understand their duties to the poor the situation has got to be combated. The issue before Government would seem to be quite clear and the action called for now may be briefly summarised as follows:—

That Government must help is obvious, but the facts of the case show that moral support is wanted more than, or every bit as much as, financial aid. The price of land should be controlled or the Land Acquisition Act should be effectively brought to the aid of *bona fide* builders who can and will help themselves. The Rent Act should remain in force until the prevailing congestion is alleviated. A controller should be appointed to regulate the rents of the new buildings; and vacant land belonging to Government in the City and outside should be laid out and plots sold at reasonable rates, for *bona fide* building purposes only. Speculation in the necessities of life at the expense of the poor should become illegal as soon as it endangers public tranquility, and there is not

(Continued in Column 5.)

LONDON PEACE PROCESSION.

DESCRIPTION OF NAVAL CONTINGENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. July 16.

The Naval contingent which will be a prominent feature of the peace procession on the 19th will be headed by Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty who will have the Union Jack carried in front of him. He will be followed by the staff and a number of flag officers who served in the War. Next in procession will be Sir Charles Madden, commanding the Atlantic and Home Fleets, then Sir Roger Keyes, commanding the Battle Cruiser Squadron, leading the detachments of the men of the squadron and a party of the crew of the Queen Elizabeth. Three other Admirals will lead the squadron detachments. The procession will include bodies of bluejackets of the Royal Fleet Reserve, minesweepers and R.N.V.R. Wrens, nursing sisters and sea scouts, also five hundred men of mercantile marine including a body of Trinity House pilots. The city companies will entertain men within their ancient halls.

VICTORY CELEBRATION IN PARIS.

BRITISH GENERALS TO PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 16.

Fifteen British Generals and Field Marshal Haigh, Generals Pershing and Diaz will participate in victory celebrations in Paris. Marshal Foch and General Joffre will head the procession.

VICTORY CELEBRATIONS IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, July 15.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. July 16.

The Havas Agency states:—Last night Paris was illuminated by bonfires on the heights. Contrary to fears, the tremendous Victory Celebrations passed off without a single untoward incident or a discordant note. Strangers were greatly impressed by the orderliness and discipline of the crowd.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL HOUSING PROPOSALS.

PROVISION OF 30 MILLIONS STERLING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 16.

The London County Council housing proposals provide for the expenditure of thirty millions sterling. It is estimated that the annual housing deficit will ultimately exceed one million sterling.

STRIKE OF AMERICAN MARINE WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 16.

NEW YORK.—The strike of certain classes of marine workers has tied up two hundred vessels.

ESTABLISHMENT OF STEAMER LINE BETWEEN HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 16.

WASHINGTON.—Steamer lines to Hamburg and Bremen will be established when cargoes are available. Cotton will be shipped direct from the southern ports.

SALE OF SURPLUS WARSTORES.

130 MILLIONS REALISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 16.

Mr. Kellaway speaking at Bradford stated that during the half-year the Government had realised 130 millions sterling by sale of surplus warstores.

DUTCH WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL PASSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 16.

HAGUE.—The Upper Chamber has passed the Woman Suffrage Bill.

CRICKET AT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 16.

In the Eton-Harrow match at Lords, Eton made 176 in the first innings and 148 for 9 wickets (innings declared) in the second innings. Harrow made 76 and 41.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

REMOVAL DECIDED ON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 16.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council of the Allies has decided to raise the blockade of Germany to-morrow.

RESUMPTION OF TRADE WITH GERMANY.

AMERICAN STATE SECRETARY TO MAKE ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 16.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, to-day promised to make an announcement regarding resumption of trade with Germany within forty-eight hours. General trading licenses would be issued except for dyes, chemicals and potash, trading in which would be controlled by the Reparations Commission.

APPOINTMENT OF BRITISH CONSULS IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. July 16.

The "Daily Mail" says the British Foreign Office is already appointing British consuls in Germany who will assume their posts shortly. An Ambassador will soon be appointed.

The Government will give facilities for British merchants to trade with Germany and a statement on the matter is expected next week.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

TO RECEIVE SOME DISTRICTS OF WESTERN HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. July 16.

PARIS.—The "Echo de Paris" says that the Council of Five has definitely decided that German-Austria shall receive certain districts of Western Hungary, where the German element is fairly numerically strong.

GERMAN PROPERTY IN FRANCE.

BILL PROVIDING FOR REALISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 16.

PARIS.—A Bill has been introduced into the Chamber providing for the realisation of all the German property in France including houses, factories and bank accounts. The amount realised will be deducted from the reparation indemnity.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE.

TO MEET AT AMSTERDAM ON JULY 28TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 16.

Reuter learns that the international trade union conference will assemble at Amsterdam on July 28th, with the object of reconstituting the trade union internationale which was practically moribund during the war.

FREE TRADE OR PROTECTION?

QUESTION UNDER CONSIDERATION OF FRENCH ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. July 16.

PARIS.—In view of the high cost of living the French economic council composed of cabinet ministers is considering the desirability of a free trade policy instead of protection. It is believed that M. Clemenceau intends adopting the former policy.

BONUS TO RETIRED I. A. OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 16.

Mr. Montagu has sanctioned the extension to retired Indian Army Officers and relatives and Queen Alexandria nurses of twenty per cent. bonus on pensions in respect of service in the late war. The bonus will be calculated from January 1st and ends on September 30th. The bonus will not apply to pensions over a certain amount.

EXTRADITION OF KAISER.

NOT STILL DEMANDED BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. July 16.

THE HAGUE, July 10.—It is authoritatively stated that the Allies have not yet asked for the extradition of the Kaiser, which will be considered from the point of view of law and right.

THE EX-KAISER.

WHAT WILL THE ALLIES DO?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. July 16.

The German papers state that the Allies will not ask Holland to give the Kaiser up for trial, but will ask Germany to demand from Holland extradition. The same procedure will be used regarding the German statesmen who fled to neutral countries.

PEACE TREATY BETWEEN POLAND AND ALLIED POWERS

PROTECTION OF JEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 16.

The Peace Treaty between the great Allied powers and Poland provides for the complete protection of life and liberty of all inhabitants irrespective of birth, nationality, language and religion. The German, Austrian, Hungarian and Russian nationals habitually resident in Poland, will be recognised as Polish nationals. Educational facilities in their own tongue shall be afforded to the Poles, other than those of Polish speech, where conditions justify them. The Jews will not be compelled to perform any act constituting violation of their sabbath.

BEND OF STRUMNITZA.

CEDED TO SERBIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July, 11.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. July 16.

PARIS.—"Le Journal" states that the Bulgarian Peace Treaty ceded the bend of Strumnitza to Serbia while Rumania gives up Dobrudja except the bridgeheads of Silistria and Turtukai The Bulgarian plenipotentiaries must reach Enghien by July 25th.

ITALIAN DEMANDS FOR CONCESSION AT TIENTSIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 16.

PARIS.—The agenda at this afternoon's Council of the Peace Conference includes the discussion of the demand by the Italian delegation that the concession hitherto enjoyed by Austria at Tientsin should now be allocated to Italy.

RUSSIAN GOVT. DECIDE TO RECAPTURE PSKOFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12
Recd. 12-30 p.m. July 16.

HELSINGFORS.—The Russian Bolsherik papers state that Government has decided to recapture Pskoff at all costs. Reliable communists and Chinese are concentrating for the purpose and Trotsky intends to lead the attack.

SR. TITTONI'S APPEAL TO AVOID FRICTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 16.

ROME, July 11.—In the Chamber, Sr. Tittoni said that while the diplomatic struggle was proceeding, people must endeavour to avoid friction with the nations with whom Italy was negotiating. It was easy to understand the disappointment of Italians, but he expected that the settlement would be arrived at within a week.

MEXICO EXECUTES CONFISCATION DECREES.

SCOTTISH-MEXICAN OIL COMPANY TAKEN OVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 16.

WASHINGTON.—Mexico is carrying out the confiscation decrees and has taken over the Scottish-Mexican Oil Company. The British Government has taken up the subject.

R. 34

RETURN JOURNEY.

ADVISED TO LAND AT PULHAM AERODROME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 16.

The Air Ministry states that a wireless direct message from R. 34 said her position at two in the morning, Greenwich time, was 51/12 North and 30 West. The speed was forty knots.

A latter message says, at three in the afternoon R. 34 was 53/00 North and 15/20 West. The Air Ministry instructed the liner to land at the Pulham aerodrome owing to dangerous weather in Scotland.

SHOOTING FOR ELCHO SHIELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 16.

In shooting for the Elcho shield at Bisley, England scored 1,664, Scotland 16,23 and Ireland 1,609.

AMRITSAR CHURCH BURNING CASE.

CHARGE OF WAGING WAR FRAMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 15.

The hearing in the Amritsar Rambagh church burning case began on Monday before a special tribunal consisting of Messrs. Brasher, Printer and Harris. There were eight accused, four of whom were sentenced to transportation for life by the Martial Law Commission, which disposed of the Amritsar Normal Girls School case, who were charged under Sections 121, 147, 295, 436, 449 and 149 I. P. C.

The Public Prosecutor read the complaint to the accused and detailed the charges of breaking into the Mission Church at Amritsar and setting fire to, burning, and defiling it and then opened the case for the Crown. The prosecution witnesses then gave evidence after which the statements of the accused were taken, all of whom denied their presence at the burning of the church. The Court framed a charge against each under Section 121 I. P. C. for waging war against H. M. the King. Accused were directed to file the list of witnesses on Tuesday. The defence evidence will be taken on Wednesday.

BHAI PARMANAND'S TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

WIFE'S PRAYER FOR CLEMENCY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 14.

It is understood that the wife of Bhai Parmanand, formerly professor in the D. A. V. College, who was sentenced in 1915 by a special tribunal to transportation for life in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, has submitted a petition to the Viceroy praying for amnesty and clemency for her husband on the auspicious occasion of the Peace.

THE PUNJAB.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS HANGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 16.

The Punjab Government have issued the following Press Communique:—

The "Leader" of Allahabad in its issue dated 4th July, 1919, quotes certain inaccurate figures from the "Mahratta" newspaper regarding the number of persons tried and convicted by the Martial Law Commissions in the Punjab and states *inter alia* that seventy of those found guilty have been hanged. The actual figure is not seventy but eighteen.

INDIAN COUNCIL REFORMS.

STRENGTH OF COMMITTEE BETWEEN 6 AND 12.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

In the official summary of proposals of Lord Crewe's committee on the Home Administration of Indian affairs, item No. 8 runs as follows:—

(8) Advisory Committee should consist of not more than twelve and not less than six members appointed by the Secretary of State.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received addresses from the Anjuman-i-Islam, Poona, and the Deccan Ryots Association at the Council Hall, on Tuesday morning.

H. E. the Viceroy accompanied by H. E. the Governor paid a visit to the Shanwar Wada, Poona City, on Tuesday morning.

There a dinner party at Government House, Poona, which was followed by a small dance.

His Excellency Lord Chelmsford arrived in Bombay yesterday from Poona to meet Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford arriving by to-day's steamer.

The Western Indian Liberal Association is holding a reception at the Taj Mahal Hotel at 5 p.m. to-day, in honour of the Maharaja of Bikanir.

"A TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE."

MR. GANDHI ON "PRATAP" CASE JUDGMENT.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi published the following signed article in the "Young India" of Saturday last:—

When Babu Kali Nath Roy's case was taken up in these columns, I was asked by several Punjabi friends why I had not taken up Lala Radha Krishna's case which was equally strong, if not stronger than Babu Kali Nath Roy's. I respectfully told the friends that I did not know Lala Radha Krishna's case and that I would be glad to study it if the papers were sent to me. I have now received the papers namely, the charge, the defence statement, the judgment, Lala Radha Krishna's petitions and the translations of portions of the "Pratap" from which the statements in the charge-sheet were taken. These are all published in this issue. The reader, therefore, has complete data for coming to a definite conclusion.

In my humble opinion the judgment is a travesty of justice. The case is in some respects worse even than Babu Kali Nath Roy's. There are no startling headlines as in the "Tribune" case. The accused has been sentenced not on a section of the Indian Penal Code but on a rule temporarily framed as a war measure. My meaning will be clear when the reader has the rule itself before him. Let me remind him that it is not a rule passed by the Legislative Council. It is a rule promulgated by the Government under the powers granted to it by the Defence of India Act. Here is the whole of it:—

"(1) Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report—

(a) which is false and which he has no reasonable ground to believe to be true, with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public or to any section of the public: or

(b) with intent to jeopardise, or which is likely to jeoparadise, the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea, or the success of the forces of any power in alliance with His Majesty; or

(c) with intent to prejudice, or which is likely to prejudice, His Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers; or

(d) with intent to promote, or which is likely to promote, feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects:

shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine, or if it is proved that he did so with intent to assist the King's enemies, with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years.

(2) No court shall take cognisance of any offence against this rule save upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf."

It will be noticed that the rule is so drastic that an offence against it could not be taken cognisance of except under special orders of the Government or some officer appointed in this behalf.

Let us turn to the indictment. Now a charge-sheet should contain no avoidable inaccuracies and no innuendoes. But we find that this indictment contains material inaccuracies. One of the three statements claimed by the Prosecution to be false is that the accused said in his paper that they (the crowd) were fired at in Delhi without any cause.' Now this is a dangerous inaccuracy The passage in question reads, 'they were, *at least from their point of view*, fired at without any cause. The words italicised have been omitted from the charge thus giving a different meaning to the writing from the one intended by the writer. From the third item too the relevant portion which alters the accused's meaning in his favour has been omitted. The third count concludes, "the people threw stone and brickbats at the time when the authorities had already taken the initiative." The relevant and qualifying sentences in the article from which the above is extracted are: "*But it is possible that some body among this huge crowd might have thrown stones on the Police officers (before they resorted to firing).* Even admitting this to be true, we say that the wisdom and prudence of the authorities demanded that some other method than firing guns should have been adopted with a view to suppress this disturbance." This sentence with the portion italicised again alters the whole meaning. If such an omission was made by a defendant, it would amount to *suppressio veri* and he would rightly put himself out of court. Done by the prosecution, the omission has passed muster, but in reality it is far more dangerous than *suppressio veri* on the part of a defendant. The Crown by a material ommission, intended or otherwise, may succeed in bringing about an unjust conviction, as it appears to have done in this case.

The last paragraph of the charge contains an unpardonable innuendo. "The accused has published a number of seditious and inflammatory articles, but the Crown prefers to proceed under Rule 25." The suggestion that the accused has written "seditious and inflammatory articles could only be calculated to prejudice the defence. I have never seen an indictment so loosely drawn up and so argumentative as this. In a properly constituted court of law, I venture to think that it would have been ruled out of order and the accused set free without having to enter upon any defence.

The judgment too, I am sorry to say leaves the same impression on one's mind that the charge does—an impression of prejudice and haste. It says, "The prosecution have also established that each of these statements is false." Now I have, I hope, already demonstrated that two of the statements in the indictment would not be proved to be false for they are statements *torn from their context* and *incomplete*. No amount of evidence to prove the falsity of such incomplete statements could possibly be permitted to injure the accused. There remain only two statements to be examined. The first statement is, "By the evening of the 31st March forty Hindus and Mussalmans had been killed." Now it would be quite clear to anybody perusing the judgment that even now it is not known how many persons were killed. I suggest that the deciding factor in examining the falseness or otherwise of the above statement is not the number killed but whether any people were killed at all. If anything could then alarm the people, it was the fact of firing, not necessarily the number killed. And the fact of firing is not denied. As to the number, the newspapers including the Anglo-Indian press had different versions. The learned Judge dismisses the plea that other respectable papers contained about the same statements that the "Pratap" did. I submit that it was a relevant plea in order to establish the defendant's *bona fides* with a view to show that he had reasonable grounds for believing the statements he published. The second statement made by the accused is, "It cannot be denied that most who were killed or wounded were innocent." Lala Radha Krishna in his petition pertinently observes "that the Delhi authorities themselves took this view and in order to provide for the innocent sufferers in the riots opened a public fund." Let me add to this that no attempt was made by the Crown to show that even one man killed or wounded among the crowd was guilty of any act of violence himself. The court seems merely to have relied upon the fact that those who were killed were "members of a violent and dangerous mob." That fact does not necessarily prove that those actually killed were guilty of violence nor has the accused in his articles complained that the innocent suffered with the guilty. His complaint naturally was that the firing was at all resorted to.

It is now necessary to examine the rule under which the accused was charged. Lala Radha Krishna was charged under sub-clause (a) of sub-section, 1 of rule 25. In order to establish the guilt of the accused it is necessary to prove—

(a) That the statement is false;

(b) That the accused "has no reasonable ground to believe it to be true";

(c) That it is published "with intent to cause" or it "is likely to cause fear or alarm to the public."

It has been made abundantly clear in the foregoing that the statements have not been proved to be false, and that even if they were it has not been proved that the accused "had no reasonable ground for believing them to be proved." On the contrary the defence statement gives clearly the grounds of his belief and lastly the Prosecution never proved that there was any "intent to cause fear or alarm, or that there was likely to be any fear or alarm caused." The judgment however says, "without going into the question whether he intended to cause fear or alarm to the public, we are satisfied that the publishing and circulating of these false statements did actually cause fear and alarm to the public." Lala Radha Krishna observes on this point, "The prosecution witnesses were unable to cite any specific instances of such alarm having been caused by the articles in question."

The judgment takes no note of the antecedents of Lala Radha Krishna, of the fact that although there was not the slightest reason for expressing regret for anything he had written, he expressed it in his statement to the court for any unconscious exaggerations and of the very material fact that the error, if error it was, regarding the number of the dead was corrected by him as soon as the official *communique* was published and that he published too the "Civil and Military Gazette" version. This seems to be a question of manifest injustice. We understand that Lala Radha Krishna's petition for release is still engaging the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. We hope that the public and the Press throughout India will support the prayer for justice and that it will not go in vain.

THE CHARGE SHEET.

The charge sheet in the "Pratap" case ran as follows:—

Charge under Rule 25 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915.

The accused, who is the editor "Pratap," a vernacular paper published in Lahore, printed the following [illegible] ments to the fear and alarm of the public, having no reasonable ground for believing that the said statements were true:—

(1) In the issue of the 2nd April, 1919, referring to the Delhi Riots,

"By the evening of the 31st March, 40 Hindus and Muhammadans had been killed."

(2) In the issue of the 3rd April, 1919, referring to the same incident,

"Though they were fired at in Delhi without any cause."

(3) In the issue of the 5th April, 1919, referring to the same incident,

"It cannot be denied that most who were killed and wounded were innocent."

"The apprehension of a breach of the peace was not so great as to necessitate firing .....and.....the people

(Continued on page 8)

"PATRIKA" SECURITY CASE.

COUNSELS' ARGUMENTS CLOSED.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, July 16.

At the High Court on Wednesday the Special Bench consisting of Justices Wooderoffe, Mookerjee and Fletcher resumed the hearing of the appeal preferred by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Press Ltd., against the Government of Bengal forfeiting the security of Rs. 5,000 deposited by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Press.

Mr. Das continuing his argument on behalf of the appellants said that before he proceeded to place before their Lordships the different articles which appeared in the previous issues of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" he desired to place before, them a passage from Odger on Libel and Slander, page 484, 4th edition. After reading the passage, counsel said that he desired in the light of those observations to place some of the articles in the previous issues of the paper to show the nature and tendency of the articles in question. He then read the article of the 13th February, 1917, headed "For God, King and Country." He tendered that article for the expressions used in the article of the 10th April which dealt with the empire and which showed how the empire was hurt and how the empire was saved. It showed the real meaning of the word "empire" used by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika." The article of the 7th April, 1917, was headed "India and the Empire, the eternal motto of Hindu Social Life." This again explained the empire ideal. The article of the 18th April, 1917, was headed "India and the Empire" while "The Home Rule Movement and Sir Michael O'Dwyer" was the headline of the article of the 28th April, 1917. Counsel read those articles.

The Advocate-General: There is a much more interesting article than that, the next one of the 28th April.

Mr. Das: I will put in the whole paper. You can use that.

Continuing, Mr. Das, said that the central idea of that article was that the prosperity of the empire meant the prosperity of India and that the prosperity of India could not be achieved without the prosperity of the empire. The object of this article was to have a radical change in the system of administration and that the change was to be consistent with the idea of the federal empire which had been expressed in the articles of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and also by the different speeches of statemen in England.

"BASED ON AUGUST ANNOUNCEMENT."

In fact, it was based on the announcement which was made on the 20th of August, 1917. He then read the article of the 24th May, 1917 which was "The Empire."

The Advocate-General: There is a great deal more in that article. Please read from "The ideal of the real empire."

Mr. Das after reading the article said that that brought out the meaning of the article very prominently. They wanted a radical change in the administration which would bring in the real empire of which they had neard in the proclamation of the 20th August, 1917.

The Advocate-General read the next, "This is the saddest tragedy of the present situation."

Mr. Das: So indeed it is.

After reading the portion, Mr. Das said that it carried out the same idea. If that was seditious of course they were guilty of sedition How could a journalist deal with politics without pointing out that the idea which they were pursuing was wrong and was not in accordance with the pronouncement of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy? That was not true imperialism.

Counsel then read the articles of the 4th June, 1917, which was headed—"The King Emperor's Birthday," and read the announcements made by the Secretary of State from the issue of the 23rd August, 1917, the proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council of the 20th September, containing Sir Hugh Bray's speech which appeared in the issue of the 22nd September, 1917, and the proceedings of the Europeaa Association meeting, held at the Dalhousie Institute on the 26th September, which appeared in the issue of the 27th September, 1917, and read the article of the 25th September, 1917, headed "The Threat of White Revolt," and that of the 27th September, headed "The Situation in Anglo-India." He said that the point taken in those articles was that whenever a reform was proposed it was the officials who opposed it always and they had done it along with the European mercantile community. There was the following sentence in the article of the 27th September: "This administration and exploitation has been fatal to our economic advancement."

LORD CURZON'S EXPRESSIONS.

Counsel said that the words "administration" and "exploitation" had been used by Lord Curzon.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Are those the actual words used by Lord Curzon?

Mr. Das: Yes, of course, Lord Curzon explained it afterwards that he did not use the word "exploitation" in that sense. Each sentence used in this article can be supported from the declaration of responsible ministers from 1870, downwards.

Counsel then read the articles of the 23rd August, 1918, headed "Practical proofs," 16th August, 1918, "The Extremists, the Moderates and the Anglo-Indian press," 8th January, 1912, "Indian Nationalism and the British Crown," 10th January, 1919, "Sir William Duke's Reply to Extremists" and the 18th January, 1919 "The Peace Conference."

At this stage Mr. Das said that he was very tired and that with the permission of the Court his junior Mr. I. B. Sen would read the remaining articles. Mr. I. B. Sen then read the article of the 8th February, 1919, headed "The Viceroy's speech" and tendered his Excellency the Viceroy's speech itself made at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council and which appeared in the same issue of the paper.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: There is no proof that it is his Excellency the Viceroy's speech.

The Advocate-General: The fact that it appears in this paper shows *prima facie* that it is not his Excellency the Viceroy's speech.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: What has this got to do with the case before us?

Mr. Sen: In the first article there is an attack upon certain officers recruited in England and upon the British mercantile community.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: We are dealing with Section 20 of the Press Act.

Mr. Sen: This is only for the purpose of understanding the article which this paper had written upon this speech.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: What is there to understand? We cannot understand the article unless we have the speech before us. We are of opinion that this speech is not relevant.

Counsel then read the article of the 19th February, 1919, "European Association's latest effusion" in which occurred the words "the people of this country will no longer submit to be ruled by every Tom, Dick and Harry."

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Is it worth reading that stuff?

The Advocate-General: There is a great deal of vulgar abuse in the earlier part of the article.

Counsel next read the articles of the 26th March, 1919, "Passive Resistance," 10th July, 1917, "Self-government and Home Rule I"? 13th July, 1917, "Self-government and Home Rule-II," 16th July, 1917, "Lord Ronaldshay's word of caution No. 2," 3rd August, 1917, "The test of leadership," 19th August, 1917, 7th August, 1917, 17th August, 1917, "Home Rule and practical politics," 28th August, 1917, and 1st April, 1919, "The Satyagraha day at Delhi." That was the report upon which second article was based, the report of what took place at Delhi, Lahore and Amritsar. He commenced to read a telegram from the President of the Satyagraha Sabha, Delhi. When Mr. Justice Fletcher enquired what proof there was of that telegram and how it was relevant. Mr. Sen replied that in addition to that telegram there was also published a telegram from the Associated Press and the article commented upon those telegrams.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe remarked that the telegram was rejected but Mr. Sen could read the comment.

"PATRIKA" ARTICLES REJECTED.

Mr. Das then read the remaining articles, practically all of which were rejected.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: All the issues of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and extracts from those issues which have not already been rejected are now rejected and will be marked as such.

Mr. Das then asked permission to refer to different legislative enactments, proclamations of sovereigns and utterrances of ministers and statesmen as part of his argument.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: To prove what?

Mr. Das: To explain the articles.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: What passages can those articles, do you say, these documents explain

Mr. Das: The whole of the article.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: Then we hold that we cannot allow it.

Mr. Das: Then that is my case.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: We don't wish to hear you, Mr. Advocate-General, unless you wish to say anything.

The Advocate-General: I don't wish to say anything further.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: We reserve our judgment.

"A TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE."

(Continued from page 7.)

threw stones and brickbats at the time when the authorities had already taken the initiative.

The accused has published a number of seditious and inflammatory articles but the Crown prefers to proceed under Rule 25 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915. The above extracts are misrepresentations of the actual facts and were designed to cause fear and alarm by stating that the action of the authorities in Delhi was unjustified and tyrranical, that firing was commenced before the riotous mob had done anything and that the firing resulted in the death of 40 men.

THE JUDGMENT.

The followin is the text of the judgment in the "Pratap" case:—

L. Radha Krishna is the Editor of a Newspaper called the "Pratap" published at Lahore. He has been placed before us for trial on a charge framed under Rule 25 of the Defence of India Act, in that on the 2nd, 3rd and 5th of April, he published in that Newspaper (and circulated) "false statements and reports which he had no reasonable ground to believe to be true with intent to cause and (or?) which were likely to cause fear and alarm to the public." The prosecution have proved that he published and circulated the following statements relating to the events which occurred at Delhi on 30th March:—

1 "By the evening of 31st March forty Hindus and Mussalmans had been killed."

2 "It cannot be denied that most who were killed or wounded were innocent."

5 "The apprehension of a breach of the peace was not so great as to necessitate firing...and...the people threw stones and brickbats at the time when the authorities had already taken the initiative."

The prosecution have also established that each of these statements is false. (1) Since 30th March altogether 10 persons only have died as a result of the injuries received. (2) The persons killed were members of a violent and dangerous mob which had made several savage attacks upon the Police and Military. (3) The Military and Police did not fire until a very serious breach of the peace had actually taken place, and the statement of Mr. Jeffreys (P. W. I.) which stands entirely unrefuted shews clearly that had not the Additional District Magistrate ordered the police to fire very great damage to life and property would have taken place.

L. Radha Krishna's defence consisted of a long written statement and of the evidence of one witness. This evidence clearly proves that L. Radha Krishna's sole authority for the statement that forty had been killed by 31st March was a post card received by a friend of his from a person who had chanced to visit Delhi on the 30th. L. Radha Krishna had therefore no reasonable ground for believing the statement to be true. He rushed into print without taking the least trouble to ascertain whether this wild rumour was true or not. Without going into the question whether he intended to cause fear and alarm to the public, we are satisfied that the publishing and circulating of these false statements did actually cause fear and alarm to the public. All the arguments addressed to us by counsel were quite wide of the abstract question of how much liberty the Press should enjoy. We have simply to see whether Rule 25 has been broken. It is no defence to say that other papers published much more alarming accounts of the Delhi riots, nor can we hold it a valid defence to shew that on the 4th April L. Radha Krishna published the official communique and admitted that there was no confirmation of the news that 40 had been killed. We have taken this half-hearted recantation into account in awarding sentence. We find L. Radha Krishna guilty of the offence with which he has been charged, and we convict him accordingly. We sentence him to undergo 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to undergo a further period of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Lahore, The 7th June, 1919.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR

Who arrives in Bombay to-day by s. s. Manora.

VICARIOUS TRAVEL.

BY ALGERNON BLACKWOOD.

Whether conveyance was through the air by magic eastern carpet, or underground assisted by a yet more powerful djin, remains a mystery. The successful evasion of officialdom was another mystery. The journey, at any rate, was swift and easy; and this fact was clear: I stood in a great World Garden of Enchantment. It was dawn, the birds were shouting, and the sun came up over some old tidal river.

For some days I had been conscious of the yearning to travel natural to the spring, and upon its difficult realisation in these days of barbed wire and restrictions. Apparently, this yearning had suddenly found fulfilment. For trees of all descriptions stood about me, here with the density of forest growth, there with broad stretches of emerald turf between them, lit now by the risen sun. The air was heavy with delicious perfumes. I saw lakes with little islands in them, strange water-birds paddling to and fro; wild undergrowth containing ferns and dropping creepers of various kinds; while the rioting blaze of colour from flowering trees and blossoming bush seemed to gather many climates into one. To complete the enchantment, a warm south wind blew softly through the lovely glades.

Bewilderment was natural. I knew not which way to turn. I stood for some minutes wondering where I was and to what corner of earth my spirit had been transported. My senses reported too vividly, too poignantly, for dream. This place was real. I watched for a while the stretch of wind-swept water where the old tidal river rolled below me; storks stood fishing in the shallow places along the opposite shore; beyond them were populars in a row; through the early haze above some marsh-land rose what might be grey cliffs, yet might equally be the walls of some old castle. A taste of salt in the air and a certain sea-green in the water reminded me vividly of the Baltic, where I camped in happier days on a pine-clad island to the north of Stockholm. But these were willows, not pines as first I thought. It was the Danube then; my canoe, on its way from the Black Forest to the Black Sea, lay somewhere close beside a gipsy tent. This was near Pressburg or Poszony, where the March flows in and Austria slips over into wilder Hungary.

FROM CANADA TO CAUCASUS.

Then, turning a little, I looked into a forest of pine and spruce and hemlock, and, walking over the soft turf towards them, I found another bit of water, pearly in the dawn, and heard its small waves lapping. One of those lonely lakes in Canada, of course, where they lie in a myriad scattered drops among the backwoods that stretch for six hundred miles without a break from the Canadian Pacific Railway to the shores of Hudson Bay.

I was travelling in any case; there was no denying that; and delight kept even pace with sheer amazement, both increasing steadily. The sun climbed higher; I kept moving too. I was in a mighty beechwood now, where the carpet of bluebells, painted the very air, trooping most thickly, of course, in the open spaces, and turning pale where the foliage kept the sunshine out. Beyond them were daffodil, narcissus, king cups, beside small pools that mirrored their gold, and the dear, simple dandelion as well in proud, happy clusters. Where, indeed, was I? Was this a dawn in some semi-tropical forest? Was I in Persia, where roses grow like daisies? The beeches, with their young transparent leaves, carried me to the slopes of the Caucasus above Kutais. I had seen beech forests there, pouring their foam of spring into deep valleys. I was just leaving Tiflis once again, Vladikafkaz beckoned from the distant steppes, great Elbruz would presently show his awful head of snow. The Caucasus had turf like this, the air of a garden, for all its splendid wildness. I was certainly in the great Caucasus again, on my way to Kazbeck, where Prometheus.

A JOURNEY THROUGH PERFUMES.

Next, the azaleas caught my astonished eye. The colours, the scent, the spread

wealth and glory of them. Thus had I known them at Artvine, where the old Phoenician copper mines lie 6,000 ft. above the Black Sea, with Batoum far below. . . . And yet this air of a well-kept garden puzzled me. Was it private or primeval? It was assuredly one or other.

"Western China", said a voice beside me, and I saw I had a guide. He pointed to the azaleas spread before us. He wore singular garments, with shining points about them, and I recalled the silver cartridge belts and gleaming handles of Caucasian knives. The *bashlik* and the *bourka* he had left, doubtless, in his tent among the huge rhododendrons just beyond. He stuck to me thenceforward, never leaving my side. He knew each tree and flower, merely by looking at it closely. Before the amazing glory of the gorse he murmured "flore pleno", while I was thinking that smells are only properly describable by comparison with a third thing, and that this steaming wave of perfume reminded me of heated cocoa-nut—but of *eating* it. And that other marvellous tree with swinging censers whose perfume was almost visible—"Bird Cherry", he told me, with further details I was too enchanted to remember. Thus we went by sassafras and Lebanon cedar, walking beneath plum trees, whose blossom in the gentle wind showered our footsteps as with snow. Horse-chestnut waved their massed candles at us. In the heat we rested beneath the umbrellas of Mediterranean pines. . . .

The whole day passed, and such delightful travel never was before. I remember the full moon was rising when it struck me I must leave. I saw its white fire steaming like silver through the tangled needles of a big Scotch Fir. Determined to find out how the man knew every tree and flower, I slipped from his side a moment in the dusk. I went close to a tree as he did, a tree I did not know. I heard a slight rattling—something scraped the trunk as the wind sighed past. It was a metal sound. I saw the label and plainly read the name. Turning, then, I looked down the long grass glade behind me, and saw the Pagoda rising to catch the moonlight. My long travels were over for the moment, but admission to Kew Gardens, I reflected, only costs a penny.—"The Morning Post."

SHORTAGE OF ONE-ROOM TENEMENTS.

NON-PAYMENT OF MUNICIPAL BILLS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, furnishing a rough estimate of the present shortage of one-room tenements in Bombay. The Commissioner, in his letter, stated:

"The following is a rough estimate of the present shortage of one-room tenements in Bombay:—

1. Population 1911, census figures 979,445; 1911, estimates 1,176,000 (A.)

2. Deduct—Persons returned as homeless and under the heads Docks, Harbours and Railways, 1911, census figures 50,363; 1919, estimates 60,000 (B.)

1911 census figures 929,082; 1919, estimates 1,116,000

3. Number living in one-room tenements. 1911, census figures, 743,247; 1919, estimates 892,800 (C.)

4. Tenements required for numbers in line 3 at 4 per tenement (minimum) size of tenement 160 square feet). 1911, census figures 185,812; 1919 estimates 223,200 (D.)

5 Number of existing tenements, 1911, census figures, 166,337; 1919 estimates 174,200.

6. Shortage—

(a) (Difference between line 4 and line 5). 1911, census figures 19,475; 1919, estimates 49,000.

(b) Add for huts which ought to be replaced by more permanent structures 1919 estimates 6,000 (E.)

(c) Add for replacing tenements unfit for human habitation say 1919. estimates 9,000 (F.)

The total shortage 1919 estimates 64,000 tenements.

(A) Population assumed to be 20 per cent. above 1911 census population—a moderate estimate.

(B) 1911 census figures raised by 20 per cent.

(C) It has been assumed that the percentage of population living in one-room tenements is at least as high as in 1911.

(D) The actual number of one-room tenements added to the house accommodation of the City (i.e., the number of new tenements constructed minus the number demolished) in the last five years 1914-15 to 1918-19 was 743, 1,010, 1,066, 914, 1,121, respectively. (The details have been given in the annual reports of the Executive Engineer.) It has been assumed that the average increase in the eight years since the 1911 census has been at the rate given by the ascertained figures for five years.

(E) This is a rough estimate.

(F) This is the number of tenements required to house at 4 per tenement 36,297 persons, partly ascertained and partly estimated to be living in houses unfit for human habitation. The figure is probably too low.

OVERCROWDING IN DIFFERENT WARDS.

2. The amount of overcrowding throughout the City could be ascertained definitely only by very elaborate enquiries. It is, however, sufficiently illustrated by the following figures compiled since the monsoon began. The figures are not exhaustive but the houses examined were selected from time to time as houses known to be overcrowded:

Ward A. houses examined 11; number of persons occupying them 1,603; maximum number of persons who ought to be allowed to occupy them 1,066.

Ward B. houses examined 36, number of persons occupying them 10,200, maximum number of persons who ought to be allowed to occupy them 4,070.

Ward C. houses examined, 33 number of persons occupying them, 4,125, maximum number of persons who ought to be allowed to occupy them, 1,967.

Ward D. houses examined, 56, number of persons occupying them 6,050, maximum number of persons who ought to be allowed to occupying them 4,070.

Ward E. houses examined 65, number of persons occupying them 6,463, maximum number of persons who ought to be allowed to occupy them, 3,879.

Ward F. houses examined 13, number of persons occupying them 5,176, maximum number of persons who ought to be allowed to occupy them 3,338.

Ward G. houses examined, 24, number of persons occupying them, 17,903, maximum number of persons who ought to be allowed to occupy them, 8,587.

Total houses examined 238, total number of persons occupying them 51,525, total maximum number of persons who ought to be allowed to occupy them 27,307.

These figures have been furnished by the Health Department."

ALARMING STATE OF THINGS.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the figures revealed an alarming state of things. It would appear that the deficiency of accommodation would only be supplied at the end of 64 years and this too, provided no increase of population occurred during those years. He suggested that the letter should be forwarded to Government in continuation of the representation that had been sent them regarding the housing question.

The Committee eventually resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation for information.

CUTTING OFF WATER CONNECTION.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved: "That the Commissioner be informed that the Standing Committee are of opinion that before applying for their sanction to cut off water-connection or to turn off water under Section 279 of the Municipal Act for non-payment of bills for Municipal taxes, he should take action for the recovery of the bills under Sections 202, 203 and 209 of the Act."

Dr. Javle said the sections, which he had quoted in his proposition, gave sufficient powers to the Commissioner to recover all Municipal taxes. The result of the adoption of the present procedure of cutting off water connections that the tenants suffered for the negligence of or sins committed by the landlords.

The Chairman enquired if Dr. Javle could give concrete instances of hardships experienced by tenants.

Dr. Javle said a few days ago whilst passing through Thakordwar he had seen a number of ladies of the middle-classe going to public stands to bring water. He saw no reason why respectable ladies should be put to this inconvenience because the landlords did not pay their bills to the Municipality. Landlords did not forego the amounts of rent from their tenants and sued them in the Small Causes Court. The Act empowered the Commissioner to have a distress warrant issued against landlords if they failed to pay bills within a certain period of time; and failing that he could recover the amount from tenants. He (the speaker) suggested the Commissioner should exercise all the powers which the Act gave him before he took the extreme step of cutting off water connections.

The Hon. Mr. S. D. Kanji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan was of opinion that the proposition was impracticable. He enquired how they were going to recover the amount of bills from tenants occupying big chawls. Were they going to present the bill to each tenant?

The Chairman said only one complaint had been sent in this matter by tenants during the term of office of the present Commissioner.

After some further disclssion, the proposition was lost, three voting in favour of and five against it.

LALA GOVERDHANDAS CONVICTED.

SENTENCED TO 3 YEARS AND RS. 1,000 FINED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 16.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Special Tribunal consisting of Messrs. Brasher (president), Printer and Harris of the case against Lala Goverdhandas who was charged with offences under Section 124A, I.P.C., and Rule 25 of Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules for contributing articles on 23rd April to the "Bombay Chronicle" headed "Disturbances in the Punjab," for publishing statements which were false and likely to cause fear and alarm to the public, and for circulating rumours which were likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred betgeen the British and Indian subjects of his Majesty. Lala Goverdhandas was convicted (1) under Section 124A, I.P.C., and was sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of rupees one thousand or in default six months further imprisonment, (2) under Rule 25 of Defence of India Consolidation Rules and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment. The sentences to run concurrently.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

149 DEATHS ON TUESDAY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Tuesday was 149 as compared to 113 on the corresponding day of last year and 95 in 1917. Plague registered 2 attacks and 2 deaths and cholera and small-pox 2 attacks each.

WEEKLY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay during the week ending 12th July was 1,083 (excluding 31 still births), as against 1,055 in the preceding week and 1,187 in the corresponding week of last year and 662 the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. During last week, the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911 was 57 compared to 56 in the preceding week and 63 last year and 35 the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.

There were 247 deaths from pneumonia last week as against 249 in the preceding week, the total number, of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system being 469 as against 457 in the preceding, week and 517 in the corresponding week of last year. There were 17 deaths from influenza as against 27 in the preceding week, 81 from ague and remittent fever, 64 from diarrhoea, 13 from small-pox, and 18 from dysentery.

MORTALITY AMONG COMMUNITIES.

During last week the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911 among the different communities was as follows:

	Last Week.	Preceding Week.
Jains	78	76
Brahmins	32	44
Lingaits	396	308
Bhatias	46	60
Hindus of other castes	43	42
Hindus, Low Caste	222	208
Mussalmans	64	63
Parsis	34	21
Jews	63	39
Native Christians	52	55
Eurasians	12	62
Europeans	17	17
Buddhists	179	269

CALIPHATE AND HOLY PLACES OF ISLAM.

POONA MOSLEMS' DEPUTATION TO SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAHOMEDAN COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 15.

The members of the Poona Anjuman-i-Islam waited on his Excellency Sir George Lloyd at the Council Hall to-day, where the Governor was presented with an address. With his Excellency were Mr. Cowie, Private Secretary, and Captains W. T. Carter and Ross. The address which was enclosed in a silver casket, was read by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, the newly-elected member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Congratulating H. M. the King on the conclusion of Peace at the outset the address stated:—

Your Excellency, no doubt, realises to the full the very difficult position in which Indian Mahomedans have stood during the past five years. Those difficulties can scarcely be said to have been modified with the arrival of peace; for awhile, on the one hand, Mahomedan religious sentiment has been deeply stirred by the uncertainty we feel regarding questions affecting the Caliphate and the disposal of the Holy Places of Islam, on the other we have been called upon to witness the breaking asunder of the ties of goodwill and friendship which have hitherto existed for so many years between the British Government and the Mahomedan State of Afghanistan. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, it is with a feeling of no little pride that we, Mahomedans, can point to the expressions of loyalty to the Government which the action of the Amir of Afghanistan has universally evoked among our co-religionists in the country; and though the questions of our Holy places and the future status of the Caliphate still remain to be settled, we feel assured, that, in whatever territorial and political adjustments the war may call forth, British statesmanship and British justice will again triumphantly assert themselves to the continued peace of mind and well-being of the millions of His Majesty's Indian Muslim subjects. We are encouraged in this hope by the recent reassuring remarks to which the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India gave expression in the House of Commons in the course of his speech on the Indian Budget.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

In adverting to the question of Mahomedan education, we feel sure your Excellency will bear with us awhile, while we deal briefly with a matter which affects so nearly the well-being and advancement of the Mahomedan community. We have to acknowledge with gratitude the steps which your Excellency's Government has recently taken in this connection. This advance has been along the right lines. But when it is remembered that only 3 per cent. Mahomedans are in receipt of a higher education, and about 6 per cent. are receiving a high school education and 7 per cent. a middle school education, out of the total number of students under public instruction, it must be acknowledged that our community has a good deal of leeway to make up before it can be said with confidence that Mahomedan education is progressing on the right lines and at the right pace. Five years ago a committee was appointed by the Bombay Government to inquire into the condition of Mahomedan education in the Presidency proper. That committee made certain recommendations, but though a few of those recommendations have been carried out, the bulk of them, we regret to say, remain untouched. This contrasts rather unfavourably with other provinces where the recommendations of such committees have been carried out almost in their entirety.

In this connection we venture to put forward the suggestion that the Mahomedan Education Committee appointed five years ago be constituted as a permanent advisory body which would keep Government informed of the needs and progress of Mahomedan education. We would also respectfully draw your Excellency's attention to the scheme for a Mahomedan College for which Sir Mahomed Yusuff gave the munificent donation of eight lakhs of rupees. That scheme is still in abeyance; but now that the war is over we trust your Excellency's Government will deal sympathetically and speedily with this, and the application for a building grant for the Poona Islamia School which has also been under the consideration of Government for several years.

RECOGNITION OF RIGHT FOR SPECIAL REPRESENTATION.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that the claims of Mahomedans to special adequate representation in the Legislative Council to be reconstituted under the Reform Scheme have been duly recognized. We would, however, urge that the self-same principle be adopted and carried out in regard to Municipalities and Local Boards. It is, we think, a legitimate Mahomedan grievance that our community has little or no voice in the management of Local Self-Government, and that its interests are, in consequence, not properly self-guarded, or are attended to but indifferently. As an example, we would cite the case of the Poona City Municipality to which Mahomedans have never been able to elect a single representative of their own since the municipality came into being thirty-three years ago. We acknowledge our obligations to Government for nominating a few members of our community to that body; but such a method of representation cannot but be regarded as unsatisfactory where a large community like the Mahomedans is concerned. Mahomedans form no small part of the population of the city of Poona, but they are so scattered that even the system of joint wards has failed to produce an effective or satisfactory remedy for the evil we complain of. To instance some of the matters in which Mahomedan interests are being adversely affected, we would point out that the Mahomedans in Poona City find that their burial grounds are being closed, and that slaughter-houses, which ought to be at a convenient distance, are being removed outside the city limits. We venture to observe that the unsatisfactory state of things reflects little credit either upon the constitution of municipalities in general, or upon the condition of Mahomedan representation on such bodies in particular. And this will continue to be the case as long as Mahomedans have no effective voice in the direction of municipal affairs. What is true of Municipalities is equally true of Local Boards.

There is another matter of considerable local importance to which we beg leave to draw your Excellency's attention. There are no elected representatives of the ratepayers on Cantonment Committees. This is not as it should be in the present state of development of local self-governing institutions in this country. The Poona Cantonment Committee, for instance, spends but an insignificant portion of its revenue on education. This, and other grievances of the people, might have been remedied if there had been properly elected representatives on the Committee. There is a large Mahomedan population in the Cantonment, and both this and the non-Mahomedans are desirous of seeing the constitution of these committees brought more into line with modern requirements. We know that this is a reform which will require an amendment of the Cantonment Code; but the matter is of sufficient importance, we think, to justify your Excellency's Government in moving the Government of India to effect the necessary reform.

MAHOMEDANS AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

A further question to which we would invite your Excellency's kind attention is the share which Mahomedans enjoy of posts in the Public Services. What we, in particular, desire to emphasise is the paucity of such posts in the higher grades of the services, wherein Mahomedans might not only by their ability, prove their capacity for responsible office, but also, and at the same time, learn to acquit themselves in a manner befitting a greater trust and more extended responsibility. Herein, however, lies the difficulty of which we complain. It is in no carping spirit that we reiterate the contention repeatedly put forward by Mahomedan members of the Bombay Legislative Council that Mahomedans should be given a fair share of all such posts in the gift of Government. It is not our claim that the qualifications of Mahomedan candidates should be lightly considered, and their right to hold a certain number of the higher appointments under Government be conceded, merely because they happen to be Mahomedans. On the contrary, we contend for justice and fair treatment, for justice in that we be given a chance to prove our ability in cases where the Mahomedan candidates possesses the necessary qualifications for the appointment he seeks; and fair treatment, in the matter that the possession of a higher University degree by a rival candidate ought not to be allowed to prejudice a Mahomedan's claims to an appointment. To illustrate our point, we say that where the educational qualification laid down for a certain post is, let us assume, the Matriculation, it would not be right or fair that a Mahomedan B.A.'s claims should be set aside merely because a non-Mahomedan M.A. is also a candidate. In the case in point the Mahomedan B.A. would have qualifications fully equal to those set down for the appointment he is a candidate for, and though the M.A. may be said to be superior to him, if the principle of giving Mahomedans a fair share of all Government appointments is to be adhered to, we contend that the claims of the Mahomedan candidate should prevail, so that a proper mean be established in such matters.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency in reply to the address said:—

Mr. President and Members of the Poona Anjuman-i-Islam, it has been a sincere pleasure to me to receive an address from the Anjuman-i-Islam which represents the Mahomedan community of Poona, and I thank you warmly for the welcome you have offered to me and for the expression of your devotion and loyal attachment to the Throne.

You refer very naturally to the signing of the Peace Terms which have put an end to the greatest war in history, and I share your feelings of profound relief at the cessation of this long-drawn-out conflict and gratification at the splendid part taken throughout by the people of India. While rejoicing at the conclusion of the war with Germany, I would call your attention to the statement made in Parliament the other day to the effect that there were still 23 wars going on in the world, and would ask you to realise to the full the great good fortune of those peoples who form part of the British Empire. While we are all, with the exception of a few small campaigns, at peace, and we hope about to take up again with renewed vigour the normal activities of the times of peace, almost every other nation in the world is either at war with her neighbour or suffering from internal troubles. Let us hope that these cruel disorders may not visit this country and that it may be left in peace to work out the vast problems of reconstruction and of reform which lie before it.

The position of Mahomedans has, as you justly remark, been one of the great difficulty in this war and I would take this opportunity of thanking the Mahomedan population in the Bombay Presidency for the loyal attitude they have maintained under conditions of peculiar strain. We know what are the Peace Terms which are to be given to the Turkish Empire, and you are naturally extremely anxious to know what are to be the decisions which affect the several cognate questions in which you are interested. Some time ago there was solicitude expressed at the fact that there was no Mahomedan member sitting at the Peace Conference, but since then two decisions have been taken of which I am sure you will recognise the true value. I refer to the fact that a special Moslem deputation was received by Allied representatives who heard most carefully what they had to say on Mahomedan questions; and, secondly, to the fact that the Turkish Delegation have been allowed the privilege, denied to the German and Austrian Delegations, of orally representing their views to the Committee of the Peace Conference. In these two ways full opportunity has been afforded to the representatives of the Turkish Empire to represent their views on all the particular questions which cause them anxiety. His Majesty the King-Emperor's Government rules over a larger number of Mahomedans than any other Government and you may rest assured that they are fully aware of the supreme importance of a most careful consideration of all aspects of the case, and will do their very best under the difficult circumstances of the position to secure the real interests of their Mahomedan subjects throughout the Empire.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY AND MOSLEM EDUCATION.

To turn to matters of more domestic interest, some years ago the Government of India, who were not satisfied with the progress of Mahomedan education, invited local Governments to appoint Mahomedan committees to go into this question and make recommendations. A committee, for the Bombay Presidency was accordingly appointed and made its report in 1917. Some of their recommendations were, as was to be expected, impracticable; many of them were most useful. The delay which has occurred in carrying out those proposals which were found acceptable by Government is very largely due to three causes; firstly, the necessity which arose for revising the decision arrived at by Government in connection with the problem of Urdu education; and, secondly, financial stringency due to war conditions. After reconsideration, a decision was arrived at on the Urdu question which was announced in a Press Note issued on the 16th of July, 1918. Since then my Government have worked hard to effect the introduction of those suggestions which were found practicable. Among those which have already been sanctioned I would mention the entertainment of additional staff of the Central Urdu Girls School, the grant of a special allowance to Urdu teachers in primary schools, which will cost some Rs. 30,000, the grant of two scholarships in each division of the Presidency at an Arts College, the provision of scholarships to girls, and the grant for the encouragement of Urdu literature. The Director of Public Instruction has been ordered to make immediate recommendations on the remaining points; and I trust that the fact that funds are now available will permit of a great advance in Mahomedan education. You are fortunate in having at the head of the Department of Education, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla who has already shown so much vigour and enthusiasm in pushing forward educational schemes for the Presidency.

After stating that he was unable to accept the recommendation for the maintenance of permanent advisory body his Excellency said:—You refer to the scheme for a Mahomedan College which was initiated by Sir Mahomed Yusuf and for which he gave the very large sum of 8 lakhs. The matter was a complicated one, and I am afraid it has taken some time to settle, but I am glad to be able to announce to you that it is on the verge of a decision and that Government have made a definite proposal to Sir Mahomed Yusuf which, I understand, he has accepted. The establishment of this college will provide a long-felt want and I trust that no further delay will occur in its completion.

There has been a good deal of delay in dealing with the enlargement of the Poona Islamia School owing partly to changes in the plans suggested both by the Directors of the school and by various officers of Government. The plans and estimates have however been finally sanctioned in May last and I trust that this work will shortly be put in hand. The usual building grant will be made by Government.

You refer with satisfaction to the grant of special representation on the Legislative Councils which has been assured to you under the Reform Scheme, and you ask for similar representation in municipalities and local boards. You will remember that it was stated in the Council early this year, that the whole question of legislation in connection with local self-government was under the consideration of Government and would be brought forward within a reasonably short time. I think you may safely entrust your interests to the hon. member in charge of that department.

Your request for special elective representation on the Cantonment Committees is not one which I can deal with in replying to an address, and I would ask you, if you wish to press this question, to submit a separate representation on this subject.

HIGHER POSTS TO MAHOMEDANS.

Finally, you urge that Government should grant a higher proportion of the higher posts in the various services to Mahomedans. There has from time to time been a good deal of correspondence on this subject. I am quite certain that the principle that posts should be granted to members of the Mahomedan community or of the backward communities whenever possible is fully recognised by the officers of my Government. Instructions have been passed from time to time by my Government that every encouragement should be given to these classes and that preference should be given, where feasible to qualified members of the lesser educated communities with a view to introducing a more healthy distribution of classes in Government departments and to encouraging the progress of these communities, and I am sure that wherever possible the officers of my Government will carry out this policy. The difficulty has always been to find qualified men, and while I entirely sympathise with your request and your desire to procure more posts for your community, I would impress upon you that the best way to secure what you want is to take steps to train your young men to the necessary pitch of efficiency.

I have, as you know, spent much of my life in Eastern countries and much again of that period among the Mahomedans and I have, I think, a very fair knowledge of their history and of their aspirations. I can assure you that among the many problems of administration in this Presidency those that concern your community have a full share of my interest and attention and that you can rely upon me always to give the most earnest consideration to any questions which may affect the interests of the Mahomedans of this Presidency.

A photographic group, commemorative of the occasion, was taken with his Excellency in the centre.

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

GURKHAS TAKE MOHMANDS BY SURPRISE ON HILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires from Dakka, July 14th:—A body of Mohmands who had laid in ambuscade for a cavalry reconnaissance were themselves surprised unpleasantly yesterday by a party of Gurkhas. While the cavalry were out, the Mohmands crept up for the side of the hill about three miles from the camp and established themselves in the ravine overlooking the road before dawn. It so happened that this hill was the very one we had decided to picket with a company of Gurkhas against the return of the cavalry. The Mohmands intent on watching the cavalry never noticed the Gurkhas climbing the hill till the latter were almost on the top of them. Then, they fled with some casualties to the ravine over the crest of the hill. Later on, however, realising that they largely outnumbered the Gurkhas the Mohmands returned to the crest of the hill and firing at very short ranges took place. The Mohmands also rolled great boulders down into the ravine. At one time our riflemen were certainly in great peril, but one platoon worked round the side of the hill and took the Mohmands by surprise for the second time. The enemy caught by fire from the flank tried to dash down the hill, but the cliffs here are very steep and the tribesmen afforded easy targets. I am assured by an officer that one Gurkha marksman alone killed six. Altogether the Gurkhas claim to have killed 27 with a proportionate number wounded.

It has rained in the Khyber for two days in succession with a consequent fall in temperature to the great relief of the troops.

A RIOT IN BANGLORE.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 15.

At the Cavalry Road, near the end of the Timmiah Road, last night, a serious encounter due to local factious spirit took place between some sepoys of 2nd Sappers and Miners and some Mahomedans of that locality. The precise nature of the origin of the riot is still somewhat obscure, but the immediate cause of the trouble arose from an altercation between some Panchama people in a wedding procession and Mahomedan bazarmen opposite a beer-shop. This incident died down for the time, but later in the evening, large numbers of the Sappers, in mufti, appeared on the scene throwing stones on the Mosque and damaging lamps. The Mahomedans closed the door of the Mosque, and an infuriated mob of them collected soon afterwards, and, in spite of the presence of some British and Indian Officers and Garrison Military Police, sticks were freely used and several people were more or less seriously injured. Incidentally there was much looting and an upper storeyed shop was completely burnt out, before the police fire brigade brought the fire under control. The Loss so far in grain and piece-goods is estimated at Rs. 10,000. A few arrests were made of the people who took part in the looting and the Sappers got back to their lines. There is no suggestion against them as to looting. The riot, at one time, assumed such serious proportions that the Divisional Police Inspector was obliged to draw his revolver. It was 2 a.m. before the excitement abated.

Dewan Bahadur P. Theagaraya Chetty has been elected a member of the Madras Legislative Council to represent the Madras Corporation.

AHMEDABAD SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

VIRAMGAM RIOTS CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 14.

The Special Tribunal reassembling this morning heard some bail applications which were rejected for want of any special grounds. In the Viramgaum Riot case the jailor and the deputy jailor, Ahmedabad, examined, deposed that the identification of the accused now on trial took place with proper precautions. They said that the 59 under trial prisoners who were to be identified, were mixed with another 139 under-trial prisoners and that the witnesses were not allowed to communicate with one another after identification.

Witness Hussan Muhamed, cook of the stationmaster of Viramgaum, deposed that accused 45 gave to him Rs. 40 for safekeeping on the day after the riots.

Witness Manilal Harnarayan, Railway Traffic Inspector, Baroda, deposed he was at Viramgaum on the day of the riots to attend an anniversary ceremony at his sister's house and that in the evening the rioters together with accused 43 came and demanded food to be given to them, failing which they threatened to pollute all the food prepared for the religious ceremony and that accordingly 125 to 150 ladoos were given to the rioters on that day.

Witness Moti Kanji, a grocer, deposed that accused 56 came to his house on the day of the riots and entrusted him with Rs. 200 and that the next day the witness informed the Fouzdar of the same.

Witness Maliji Ramji, a hawker, deposed that he knew accused Nos. 53 and 54 and that 4 days after the riots accused 53 voluntarily called him and gave him Rs. 10 for himself.

MAMLATDAR'S EVIDENCE.

Next, Manilal Chunilal Desai, Mamlatdar of Viramgaum, deposed that he was on tour during the riots and returned to Viramgaum on the 14th April, when he received a letter in the handwriting of the Aval Karkun, Madhavlal, under date 12th April giving a description of the riots of 11th April at Ahmedabad and enclosing a copy of the several notices found pasted on the walls of Viramgaum denouncing the Rowlatt Act. Witness cross-examined deposed there were two factories in the town of Viramgaum headed by two Mahomedan gentlemen.

The case is proceeding.

At the outset the prosecution withdrew the case against accused 15, a boy of 13 years, and the Tribunal ordered his discharge.

AHMEDABAD, July 15.

The Special Tribunal reassembling this morning framed charges in the Viramgaum Riots case. Accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 59 and 62 were charged of having conspired together to wage war and of having waged war against the King-Emperor in Viramgaum town and Viramgaum railway station and premises and thereby committed offences punishable under Sections 121A and 121, I. P. C.

Accused 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 34 were further charged of having on the same day destroyed by fire or of having been the members of an unlawful assembly, which destroyed by fire the Viramgaum railway station and thereby committed the offences punishable under Sections 435 and 148, I. P. C., read with Section 149, I. P. C.

Accused 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 were further charged of having on the same day, at the Viramgaum railway station caused grievous hurt or of having been the members of an unlawful assembly which caused grievous hurt to Mr. McIlaiside, Traffic Inspector, B. B. and C. I. Railway, and thereby committed the offences punishable under Sections 325 and 148, I. P. C., read with Section 149, I. P. C.

Accused 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 40, 43, 52, 53 and 54 were further charged with having on the same day at Viramgaum town destroyed by fire the Bharwadi Chowky and gate, the post office, the sub-inspector's office, the gate of the Mamlatdar's Kutchery, eight rooms of Sankleswar behind the Kutchery and other buildings or were members of an unlawful assembly which destroyed by fire the aforesaid buildings and thereby committed the offences punishable under Sections 435 and 148, I. P. C., read with Section 149, I. P. C.

CHARGE OF DACOITY.

Accused 1, 8, 11, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 59 were further charged of having on the same day in Viramgaum town committed dacoity at the house of the late Aval Karkun, Madhavlal, and the Talukdari office and destroyed by fire household furniture, pillows, carpets, etc., the property of the said Madhavlal and the records of the Talukdari office, the property of the Government or were members of an unlawful assembly which committed the dacoity at the house of Aval Karkun, Madhavlal, and caused destruction by fire of the aforesaid article, the property of the said Madhavlal and the Government, respectively, and thereby committed the offences punishable under Sections 395, 436 and 148, I. P. C., read with Section 149, I. P. C.

Accused 1, 5, 6, 11, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39 and 45 were further charged of having on the 12th April at Viramgaum town murdered the Aval Karkun, Madhavlal, or of having been members of an unlawful assembly which committed the murder punishable under Sections 302 and 148, I. P. C., read with Section 149, I. P. C.

Accused 48, 49, 50, 51 and 56 were further charged of having on the same day, 12th April, committed dacoity at the treasury situated in the Mamlatdar's Kutchery and carried away therefrom Rs. 58,499, the property of Government or were members of an unlawful assembly which committed the same dacoity and thereby committed the offences punishable under Sections 395 and 148, I. P. C., read with Section 149, I. P. C.

Accused 1 and 6 were further charged with having on 12th April cut telegraph wires or were members of an unlawful assembly which cut telegraph wires and thereby committed the offences punishable under Section 25 of the Telegraph Act XIII of 1885.

Accused 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 44, 45, 47, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57 and 58 were charged of having dishonestly received or retained stolen property which they had reason to believe to have been acquired by the commission of dacoity during the course of the said waging war against the King and thereby committed offences under Section 412, I. P. C.

Accused 16 to 27 are charged with receiving of stolen property alone.

All the rest being charged with arson, dacoity, murder, etc., coupled with Section 148 read with Section 149, are punishable if found guilty, under Sections 121 and 121A.

Out of 62 accused originally placed on trial, 9 have been so far discharged, and about 16 are charged with receiving of stolen property alone, and the rest numbering 37 come under the purview of Sections 121 and 121A. All the accused pleaded not guilty.

Prosecution witness No. 14 who was examined at an early stage of the case, was again recalled and examined to-day at the instance of Mr. Binning, Public Prosecutor. The witness Azamtulla Rahimtulla Khan, assistant goods clerk, B. B. and C. I. Railway, deposed to two panchnamas taken in his presence on the 21st April by the police and said that the railway marks B.V.R.B. on the goods before the Tribunal were the code initials of the Bhavnagar dock. Another witness Badrising, Police Constable, was also recalled by the Public Prosecutor to depose in regard to accused Nos. 50 and 51.

OBJECTION TO RECALL OF WITNESS.

The defence pleaders objected to the recall, but the Tribunal noting the same overruled the objection. The witness deposed that he was at the Kutchery when Mr. Caldecott arrived there with his party of armed men and that he was in charge of accused Nos. 50 and 51 in the lock-up at the Kutchery. Accused Nos. 50 and 51 together with a wounded person were arrested by Mr. Caldecott and handed over to the authorities on the day of the riots. Witness identified accused Nos. 50 and 51. In the cross-examination the witness denied that the police inspector of Viramgaum had on that day shown to him accused Nos. 50 and 51 before the assembling of the Tribunal and that it was not also true that when Mr. Caldecott, Excise Officer, came to the Kutchery with the Excise police, the witness and another constable were found breaking open a box in the Kutchery.

Witness Juram Aditram, a petition writer, deposed that he took a copy of the notices about the Rowlatt Act on the Kutchery walls at the instance of the late Madhavlal.

Witness Bhupta Amra, a Koli by caste and now a prisoner in the Sabarmati jail undergoing one month's rigorous imprisonment for the offence of receiving stolen property, deposed that he was an undertrial prisoner on the day of the riots in the lock-up at the Mamlatdar's Kutchery and that at 12 noon they were taken out of the lock-up and made to sit outside when the rioters entered the place and told them to come with us to eat *ladoos*. Witness and other under-trial prisoners went out by the front gate of the Kutchery and each got two *ladoos* to eat. Witness said he surrendered himself to the police after a fortnight after the riots.

Witness Amtha Doonger, a Koli by caste, deposed he knew accused 53 and 54 before the riots and about the 4th day after the riot they gave him Rs. 22 to him.

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PRO-NOTES SIGNED BY FATHER.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MEMBERS OF HINDOO JOINT FAMILY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 14.

The Chief Court, to-day, delivered a unanimous judgment of four judges on the subject of liability for a Hindu undivided family for pro-notes signed by the father only or by one son in the temporary managing charge of the business. The judgment affirmed the liability, with a proviso, that the members of the joint-family other than the signatory of the pro-note are liable only to the extent of their shares in the join-family property. It was held that the manager's authority to bind the family by his borrowings necessarily involves the authority to execute pro-notes binding the family.

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE

NOTE BY BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

In the course of a lengthy note submitted by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee, the Chamber after an elaborate examination of the effect of the war on the Indian Exchange and Currency system say that they do not consider that by debarment, inconvertibility, or any other expedient alone it will be possible to satisfy the requirements of trade. The requirements of trade demand stability at as low an exchange rate as in the present circumstances possible, and the Chamber believe that this can only be brought about by a combination of (1) readiness and power of Government to sell the Councils or reverse the Councils to the extent of trade requirements within certain maximum and minimum rates; (2) recognition of the right of India to free importation of both gold and silver; (3) provision of ample gold standard reserve of which a large proportion must be held in gold; (4) provision of large metallic backing in the currency note reserve; (5) power to Government to refuse encashment of notes temporarily as a last resort in the event of the price of silver rising above the exchange value of the rupee. Without further knowledge of silver markets and production the Chamber are not prepared to name the rate of exchange at which the securing of stability is possible, but they hope that it will not be found necessary to fix the rate higher than that ruling to-day. Finally, before all other considerations the Chamber place stability.

ACCOMMODATION FOR HOME PASSENGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

July 15.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Bombay, notify that accommodation for over a thousand passengers will be available by steamers for England sailing under their control before the middle of August. As the number of berths available are in excess of the number of applications for passages at present received, it is expected that all who wish to travel Home before the middle of August will be able to obtain passages. Application for berths should be made as soon as possible to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., either direct or through the usual passenger Agents.

ISSUE OF NEW FIVE RUPEE NOTES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

A Press Communique issued by the Government of India, states:—

It is notified for the information of the public that the five rupee notes now being issued differ from the earlier issues of notes of the same denomination in the following particulars:—(1) The bottom right hand number has been omitted and (2) each number contains six instead of five figures. Although those notes have only recently been issued to the public they bear dates of the year 1915 and onwards.

Lieut. I. O. Smith, Inland Water Transport, is reported to have died of disease in the last casualty list.

LOOTING IN NEGAPATAM.

RESULT OF HIGH PRICE OF RICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NEGAPATAM, July 15.

Exasperated at the price of rice some coolies yesterday evening commenced to loot rice godowns which however were promptly secured. Later, they looted a number of cloth shops at bazaar streets. The property stolen is valued at Rs. 50,000. On the police appearing the mob dispersed. A few arrests have been made.

PARSIS AND POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With all due respect to Mr. Umrigar and Mr. Boyce re their manly advocacy of a "Parsi Political Union" I was delighted to read Mr. Bharucha's concise tabulation of recent Parsi effort. I wonder therefore if you would permit me as a citizen of London to offer through the medium of your excellent paper a word to India's Parsis?

The truest Briton loves a man with a live aspiration. Political moribundity in a man is held by him to be either a sign of ignorance or of moral cowardice. For in the atmosphere of politics no less than of religion does the intellectual manhood of a man become most manifest.

Now every enlightened Briton knows that the Parsis are not lacking intellectually; their history of thirteen hundred years in India proves them not to have been a cowardly race morally. The history of Indian political evolution reveals them to have been ever in the van of enlightened striving.

Therefore, it is a serious imputation to lay at their door that Parsis as a community have stood aloof from legitimate striving during these critical days in the history of their adopted country. Such an attitude would puzzle the citizen of London who remembered India's Grand Old Man, Dadabhoy Naoroji at Westminster. Naturally, he would ask if the memory of that strenuous life for India were entirely without power to awaken Paris to renewed effort.

Mr. Bharucha's timely letter dispels any lingering doubt as to Parsi virility; the community stands as intellectually alive to-day as ever it was: also it is as shrewdly cautious. Apparently the title—"Parsi Political Union" savours too strongly of the aggressive; a Parsi Central Association is to be inaugurated instead; and its activities are to cover politics, education and economics.

One hopes that in a field so wide political interests will not be given a subordinate place, for present-day politics affect all Indians vitally.

The people of England look to you Parsis to take your place in the very forefront of Indian affairs to-day; for your history has taught them to trust and respect you even as they revere your gentle womenfolk. (It would not be irrelevant here to thank Miss Bhikhaiji for her practical kindness to our blinded comrades at St. Dunstan's). On the lips of every enlightened Briton to-day the word Parsi is synonymous with every worthy effort. Do not fear that your aiding of India in her Renaissance will bring upon you any suspicion of disloyalty or ingratitude; Great Britain knows you too well for that; she will regard your political virility as a further manifestation of your greatness as a race. Enter the arena with your "Parsi Central Association." Have no doubts. For in all your striving for India the People of England will assuredly remain your staunch friends, assuring to you always fair play. And for not standing aloof from them when they sorely needed aid your Indian compatriots will enshrine you in their gratitude throughout posterity.

With best wishes for the continued success of the "Bombay Chronicle" in its fight for political righteousness.

I remain, yours, etc.,

FREDERICK A KEMP.

Deolali, July 9.

DEMOBILISED FRENCH SOLDIERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, July 13.

The decision of the Minister, De La Guerre, has been circulated in Pondicherry and published in the official gazette of the colony to the effect that French soldiers who are demobilised will receive a "Prime" of 52 francs, provided they hand over to Gendarmerie their military kit.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL AND RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. M. M. Bhesania, in the issue of your paper of the 10th instant has, under the heading "The New High School", drawn public attention to the measure recently adopted by the joint-principals of the school of raising the fees payable by their students. Your correspondent is right in his surmise that "the only reason for increasing the fees may be the increase in the rents of the school buildings." The joint-principals in their letter to the parents of students on this subject admit that they owe them an explanation as to why they have decided to adopt from June, 1919, the two rates of fees quoted by them. They add that "the justification of the course that we have been most reluctantly compelled to adopt will be found in the difference in the amount of the monthly rents for the school buildings, we have paid up to now and that we shall have to pay in future", and they give the following figures, viz., the rent of the buildings in 1915 was Rs. 2,375, and that in 1917 was Rs. 2,950, and now in 1919, it has been raised to Rs. 4,650. They have appended to their letter a revised scale of fees, being a rupee less in the lower scale. In justice to the joint-principals I must say that, as promised in their said letter, they have most sympathetically considered applications of parents for permission to pay according to the lower of the two scales, so that while in the first two years the increase was of Rs. 575 or nearly 25 per cent., it became of Rs. 1,675 or more than 72 per cent. in four years. Now is this standard rent which every law-abiding landlord is bound to accept and every law-respecting tenant is bound to pay? Sir, if persons in the position of heads of educational institutions and preceptors of youth (as in this case) cannot resist the unreasonable demands of landlords, who are the persons that can be expected to show moral courage and set their face against such demands?

At almost the same time that the Bombay Rent Act came into force in April, 1918, the Small Causes Court was shifted from the temporary building at Lamington Road to Kalbadevi. There was then an actual rush for office premises among the pleaders, so that landlords actually dictated their own terms, which were in most cases exorbitant. But the pleaders bid like furies among themselves to the advantage, and also the merriment of the landlords. A similar case has now actually occurred among schoolmasters which supports the contention raised by me through the hospitality of your columns last year, viz., not only do the poorest and the most ignorant classes require protection from the rapacity of landlords, irrespective of the amount of rent they charge, but also those who "teach the young ideas how to shoot", as well as those who are the defenders of the weak and the suffering. This, Sir, is an additional argument for letting the protective measure continue in force in a harbour city like Bombay where the people from up-country, and even from foreign lands, come in such large numbers every year, until there are a sufficient number of houses in the city.—Yours, etc.

R B. PAYMASTER.

July 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to insert the following few lines which support Mr. Bhesania's views upon the New High School, Bombay, published in your esteemed journal of the 10th instant.

I wholly agree with Mr. Bhesania when he puts that the school fees are on a par with the college fees and the question that we have to put is this. What is the difference between a school and a college institute? This school is attended by no less than 2,000 boys and if the principals were to raise one rupee per head the income would increase by Rs. 2,000, but, if the rent is increased by a sum less than Rs. 1,000, the principals ought to make a little self-sacrifice by paying the newly increased rent from their own income rather than lay special stress upon the parents, and such a little self-sacrifice will, without the shadow of doubt, enable many poor students to prosecute their studies in a well-known school like this. Year before last they had increased the fee by one rupee per head, giving full assurance to parents that the increment was the final, but we are sorry to note that it is not carried out. In these hard days of toil and scarcity how could the poorer and middle classes afford to pay such high fees of schools for their children?

"It is never too late to mend a thing" so the Bombay public still hopes that the principals will use their discretion and do something for the relief of the poor suffering parents.—Yours, etc.

"A GRIEVED GUARDIAN."

Dhobi Talao,
Bombay, July 14.

STUDENTS AND PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will publish the following letter in your popular and widely circulated paper:—

We are again in the midst of Peace, and days of festivity are rapidly approaching. Last time the students were served with packets of sweets, which were not really relished. This time they are resolved to have something that will cheer their hearts, or else they might go on strike in these days of democratic ideas! Therefore the authorities concerned will please take into consideration the first request of the innocent population, and carry out their wishes.—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT.

Bombay, July 14.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a gratifying matter that everybody is at least apparently feeling the necessity of treating the "Housing of Bombay" in a comprehensive manner. The only or principal fear entertained by the residents is that after a protracted deliberation, nothing may be forthcoming, or that a scheme may be hatched, which may become out-of-date by the time it is actually put in force. Many of the schemes, again, turn out to be geese of golden eggs to the class of officials connected with them and bring relief (?) to the needy only at a cost that makes them fine for the older order of things. What occurs, as a general rule, in all these deliberations is that the poor man is not in fact any the better. Even in the deliberations of the Corporation they were talking of driving out of the central portions like Girgaum, Grant Road and Byculla, exactly such classes of the population as should be kept there. It is really speaking those that are better off should be asked to remove to the north of the island. In their solicitude for them the Corporators would speak of the necessity of more trains and other speedy means of communication, but this aspect would not be touched by them.

As a necessary preventive the Rent Acts should be kept in operation until the sure cure, viz., a comprehensive housing scheme is ready. A city intrinsically is an artificial institution and requires many artificial arrangements. What are supposed to be the natural rights of the landlords may have therefore to be artificially dealt with in cities. To the lovers of the doctrine of "laissez faire" this position may be irksome, but it is the only one that can enable the vast bulk of the city population to live.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

July 10.

SPORTSMEN IN DANGER

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the Peace Treaty has at last been signed bringing the great War to a successful end, it is not clear why the Esplanade Maidan, which is solely intended for sports, should not be cleared of the existing Military sheds, which are a great obstacle to the cricket-loving public. Last Sunday, during the course of a cricket match just in front of the Y.M.C.A. shed, a ball found its way into the Military area which struck a Military man there, who lost his temper so much that he returned the ball to the fieldsman throwing it with so much force as would have caused injury to his head, which was only avoided by the latter's tact. This irritated the Military man more, with the result that he commenced throwing big stones at him, when his sensible colleagues interfered and the stone-throwing business stopped. It will thus be seen how the sheds are a great nuisance to the cricket-loving public. Will the authorities look into this very important matter and remedy the evil complained of by either warning the men or placing a responsible officer there till the Maidan is cleared of the sheds.—Yours, etc.

VIJAYASHAM.

The question of the raising of the examination fees by the Calcutta University, is now before the Government of India whose final sanction is necessary, as the proposal involves a change of regulation.

It is understood that the report of the Indian Universities Commission will be published in the beginning of August. The report has run into several volumes and the delay in publication is due to the enormous amount of printing that had to be done.

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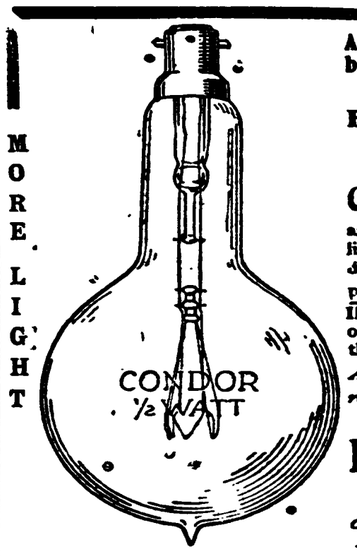

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CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

WORK IN ENGLAND.

In a letter dated June, 19th Mr. S. Satyamurthi, a member of the Congress Deputation, writes to the "Hindu" as follows:—

As I wrote to you last week, the Deputation are busy preparing the evidence for the Joint Committee which is expected to sit early in July. We shall have our evidence ready by the end of this month. We are also publishing extracts from the letter of Rabindranath Tagore to the Viceroy which is creating a great impression here and will. I am told create a greater impression in America. The Parliament reassembles after the Whitsun recess, next Tuesday, and I am in communication with a few members of Parliament, about the recent happenings in India. I hope the questions will be put in the House and will draw attention to the state of things in India.

Mrs. Besant is doing her best to spread the idea that German and Bolshevist influence exists in India. We know it is a myth But people here do not know. And therein lies the danger of this insidious propaganda. We are doing our best to counteract this, and you will hear of it by and by. I am sending you a copy of the "Times" extract containing the report of an interview with Mrs. Besant. Comment is needless. She is also trying her best to discredit the Delhi Congress as opposed to the Bombay Congress, by saying in the "Daily Chronicle," for example, that the Delhi Congress is supported by the bulk of the uneducated classes, while the Bombay Congress is supported by the bulk of the educated classes. You need not, however, exaggerate all of this here. She is working hand in glove with the Moderates. Some of us—not I—have been invited to a Joint Conference this evening. I do not think anything will come of it.

Mr. Madhava Rao and myself are addressing a public meeting at the Essex Hall, London, on the 30th instant on "India" Labour Party. On the 14th I got my mail and saw that the "Hindu" had been asked to deposit security. I thought: "So Lord Willingdon has begun his administration vigorously." After the receipt of the Indian mail, I wrote out 15 or 16 questions, based upon Indian news and sent them on to Col. Wedgwood and Mr. Spoor requesting them to put them in the House when it assembles next week. I hope they will be. On the 15th I attended an open air meeting at Wimbledon Common and after the meeting I was asked a number of questions about what India wanted and my answers evoked a sympathetic response. I was requested by them to address an open air meeting. I have agreed and shall be speaking there on the 29th instant.

On the 16th I had an interview, previously arranged, with the Editor of the "New Statesman." He of course had amazing ideas about the Congress and Indian Nationalists. I explained the whole of the situation to him. He has kindly agreed to take an article from me for next week and editorially comment on it. I have fixed up an interview with Mr. A. G. Gardiner, Editor of the "Daily News" and I am seeing him next Tuesday. I hope something will come of that too.

On the same day, I met Mr. John Burns and had a long talk with him about our wants and aspirations. He told me, "you are the first Indian sir, who is willing to treat us as equals."

On the 18th I addressed a large and influential meeting of the borough of Lewisham Trades Council at 9-30 p.m. My speech made a good impression on them and member after member rose and said hereafter they would bear India in mind in all their public activities.

This evening I am meeting Mrs. Despard, the Chairman of the International Women's League, and I hope to interest her league on behalf of India.

I am attending as also Mr. Madhava Rao, the Labour Party Conference at South port, on Wednesday next and the two following days. Some interesting developments about India are expected there, and I shall write to you from South port, next Wednesday.

PEACE AND AMNESTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The step that the Government of India has taken in the matter of releasing "certain" political prisoners will be received with considerable satisfaction by all, except, I think, the thinkers of the school of your Dalal Street contemporary. But the vagueness and the uncertainty of the word "certain" which the Government has used in the 7th para of the communique printed in the "Chronicle" of yesterday's date makes one feel rather keenly anxious about the fate of those political prisoners who are prominently before the peoples' eye, such, for instance, as the recent victims of the Martial Law Commissions of the Punjab and those offenders against the State who have been suffering either transportation for life or incarceration for the past ten years. The communique does not enlighten the public as to what the Government is going to do in the case of externed patriots such as Mr. Horniman and Lala Lajpatrai. Equally indefinite is its phraseology with regard to the fate of Babu Aravinda Ghose and the Ali Brothers. Not that I mean that the communique has particularised the State offenders who would be set at liberty after their giving a satisfactory guarantee for good behaviour. My object in mentioning the above cases is only to point out to the Government the desirability of considering them also.

The communique, though on the whole comes at a right time, would have been much more graceful than it is now if it had proclaimed a general amnesty to political prisoners, instead of confining it only to "certain" classes of political offenders. As it is, it indicates that the more for considering the question of political prisoners has been taken with much reluctance and not with as much willingness as in the case of other prisoners. However, the saying is half a loaf is better than no bread, and for this half loaf of generosity the whole stomach of Indian political life is grateful.—Yours, etc.,

POLITICUS.

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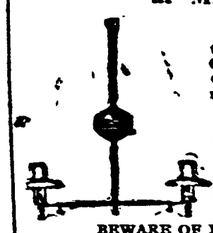

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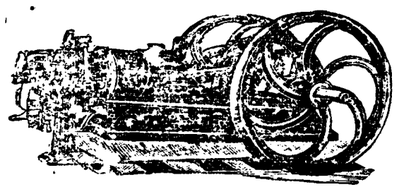

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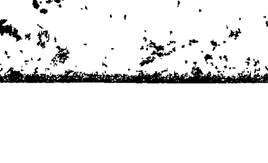

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 16.

Rainfall has been well distributed over the whole country excluding the north-west and some of falls in Gujarat were fairly heavy. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Central India, the west coast of the peninsula, Madras, Deccan, local in Lower Burma, Bihar, the United Provinces, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, south-west Madras and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in the east Punjab, east Rajputana and Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts are:—Rangoon, Bassein and Dibrugarh two inches, Sibsagar and Gauhati one and a halg, Cherrapunji seven, Calcutta and Darjeeling two, Mymensingh one and a half, Gorakhpur a half, Behraich three, Mussooree, Dehra Dun two, Agra one and a half, Ludhiana a half, Kotah three quarters, Mount Abu a half, Rajkot two, Ahmedabad one and a half, Dwarka a quarter, Jubbulpore and Mangalbre one, Negapatam one and a half, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Masulipatam and Cocoanda a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. 16th July 1919.	Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 16th July. 1917	1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 8	34 1	17 16	18 67
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 11	36 34	20 36	12 42
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0 20	36 24	20 28	18 32
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 32	38 32	19 49	.. ..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 15th July 1919.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.765	Inch.
Temperature of Air	86.1	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.9	"
Dew Point	76.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.807	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1	"
Minimum do.	79.5	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W	
Movement of Wind	216	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.05	Inch.
Total fall during month	20.66	"
Do. do. year	34.12	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th.	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.
	July	h.	m.	ft. in.	July	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	16	m 0	54	26 10	16	m 6	48	15 11
		1	27a	23 9		7	34a	17 7
Thur	17	m 1	36	26 10	17	m 7	24	16 5
		2	0a	25 5		8	10a	17 4
Fri.	18	m 2	21	26 8	18	m 8	58	17 3
		2	37a	24 0		8	57a	17 2
Sat.	19	m 3	12	26 2	19	m 9	46	16 2
		3	19a	22 5		9	40a	17 2
Sun.	20	m 4	10	25 11	20	m 9	43	16 4
		4	8a	20 9		10	32a	17 2
Mon.	21	m 5	17	22 8	21	m 10	32	20 5
		5	6a	20 1		11	48a	17 1
Tues.	22	m 6	36	25 8	22			
		6	14a	25 7		0	35a	20 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July 15 (Wednesday)	Sunrise,	6h. 9m.	Sunset	7h. 12m
" 17 (Thursday)	"	6h. 10m.	"	7h. 12m
" 18 (Friday)	"	6h. 10m.	"	7h. 12m
" 19 (Saturday)	"	6h. 10m.	"	7h. 12m
" 20 (Sunday)	"	6h. 11m.	"	7h. 12m
" 21 (Monday)	"	6h. 11m.	"	7h. 12m
" 22 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 12m.	"	7h. 12m

Phases of the moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	6h. 47m. a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h. 33m. a.m.
Last quarter	20th.	3m. p.m.
New Moon	27th.	10m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th July, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature is above normal in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.42 in. of rain and Agra 1.66 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight excess generally. Day temperature is below normal throughout, the deficiency ranging up to 10 degs. at Allahabad; night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.85 in. of rain and Mount Abu 0.60 in. Skies are heavily clouded in east Rajputana and are clear or only hightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain in Central India West and Kathiawar and local rain in Gujarat; Dwarka reports 0.25 in., Rajkot 1.95 in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.11 in., Bhuj 0.10 in., Ahmedabad 1.34 in., Neemuch 0.15 in. and Indore 0.11 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in places where rain has fallen.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the eastern half of the reporting area; Jubbulpore reports 0.92in., Saugor 0.26 in., Chanda 0.73 in. and Raipur 0.26 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight defect in Berar. Day temperature is slightly above normal except in the north-western districts, where it continues below normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general: Ratnagiri has had 0.24 in., Mormugao 0.44 in. and Karwar 0.74 in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.10 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average in north Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has extended into Gujarat and Kathiawar but has decreased in Madras. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Kathiawar, Central India West and the east of the Central Provinces, and local in Mysore, the Madras Deccan, on the Madras coast, in the north Bombay Deccan, and south Rajputana. The falls have been fairly heavy at Rajkot and Ahmedabad.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in the United Provinces and a decrease in Kathiawar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th July 1919:—

The monsoon has weakened considerably in the Punjab and the United Provinces, but has strengthened in the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, east Rajputana, the east of the Central Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Mysore, and local in Lower Burma, Orissa the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Central India and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Chota Nagpur, the east and north Punjab, Guiarat, the west of the Centrrl Provinces, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

Principal amounts now already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Rangoon, Kyaukpyu four inches; Akyab two; Cherrapunji five; Chittagong, Jalpaiguri two; Dinajpur one; Darbhanga a half; Purnea two; Gorakhpur a half; Sialkot one-eighth; Peshawar, Cherat a quarter, Mercara one; Salem one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY the 16th of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PRESIDENCY—						
Bombay (1.th Do. (1.th	92.1	85.1	64	0		0
Santa Cruz	92.1	82.1	71			—0.08
Do. ( )						
Alibag	90.4	81.3	75	0		—0.16
Do. ( )						
PUNJAB—						
Multan						
Rawalpindi	95.1	2.4	72		4.52	—0.89
Lahore	100.9	86.2	64		9.10	—4.39
Rissar						
Ambala	94 6	80.8	90	0.74	5.54	—2.05
Delhi	96.0	82.0	72	0.92	9 64	—7.15
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.1	77.5	88	1.66	5 61	—1.78
Midapuri	100.7	78.2	90		6.66	+0.19
Jhansi	98.8	74.9	93	0.42	10.18	+4.32
Cawnpore	98.0	77.9	89		7.54	+0.31
Allahabad	92.2	76.2	90	0.07	8 46	—1.80
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	108.3	88.0	60		0	—0.68
Karachi	86.0	84.2	81		0.06	—2.89
Ajmer	98.2	77.2	26		3.06	—1.77
Jaipur	92.0	79.0	77		0.85	+0.40
Kotah	100.4	78.6	91	0.85	7.01	1 be
Mount Abu	74.0	64.4	97	0.60	4.24	—11.29
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	88 0	78.7	79	0.10	0.59	—4.54
Dwarka	86.9	78.2	80	0.25	1.27	—5.99
Veraval	88.9	82.0	83		2.25	—4.77
Rajkot	85.1	77.0	86	1.95	4.55	—6.01
Bhavnagar Para	89.6	76.4	77	0.11	2 76	—5.17
Surat	97.6	76.9	80	0.03	14.59	—5.07
Ahmedabad	96.6	75	93	1.34	5.98	—4.48
Deesa	94.0	77.6	85	0.03	5.32	—1.10
Neemuch	77.8	72.2	91	0.15	4.10	—3.88
Indore	80.2	70.8	86	0.11	18.72	+8.13
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.3	73.7	86	0.92	17.47	+1.17
Saugor	76.6	70.6	94	0.26	11.38	—2.44
Hoshangabad	83.4	73.4	89	0.05	21.47	+5.40
Khandwa	90.3	72.8	84	0.03	9.74	+0.09
Akola	94.6	7.7	73		11 89	+1.67
Amraoti	98.6	76.3	70		9.65	—1.93
Nagpur	94.2	74.0	87		23.04	+0.01
Chanda	94.7	74.4	86	0.73	18. 7	+2.16
Raipur	88.8	74.1	84	0.26	32.20	+11.41
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	80.4	83	0.08	24.01	+0 15
Ratnagiri	85 7	76.9	84	0.24	48.45	—4.23
Marmagao	89.4	—	94	0.44	39.47	—5 20
Karwar	83.4	72.1	96	0.74	40.42	—19.56
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.1	73.8	65	—	6.59	—0.65
Ahmednagar	86 0	69.9	71	0.10	7.23	+0.20
Poona						
Sholapur	94.5	71.7	68		11.18	+1.13
Bijapur	87.4	70.4	70		4.84	+0.58
Belgaum	78.9	67.7	88		14.18	+2.31
Aurangabad	94.7	71.0	69		4.77	—4.86
Nizamabad (Indore)	91.7	70.0	69	0.03	4.77	—1.07
Hyderabad	89.8	75.8	75		12.23	+4.86
MALABAR AND ORIYA—						
Mangalore	88.0	72.2	93	1.02	40.10	—18.42
Calicut	86 8	74.0	90	0.23	40.37	—10 53
Cochin	88.8	73.7	88	0.48	32 55	—6.86
Colombo	85.9	76.4	84	—	4.24	—6.91
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.1	75.0	85	0 50	7.03	—0.71
Bellary	91.1	76.9	68	—	1.90	—0.98
Cuddapah	95.7	71.8	82	0.41	11.84	+0.76
Madras	94.1	78.8	79		6.32	+2.63
Bangalore	80.8	65.8	84	0.03	6.40	+1.19
Coimbatore	87.6	70.8	75		1.83	—0.97
Trichinopoly	93 0	74.5	81	0.14	4.90	+2.90
Negapatam	90.0	74.9	87	1.80	4.66	+2.45

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 16th July, 1919, was 29.995 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .010 inch for every 5 degrees separating on the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 59 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 136 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer read.

MUNICIPALIZE THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A propos of the "Telephone Grievances", I beg to endorse the statement of your correspondent, Mr. Canteenwalla, that when we call for a subscriber, we are at once told "it is engaged", though a number of the subscriber is not still quoted. If you write to the authority officially, they will send you a polite reply that the complaint will be attended; but in fact the Telephone authorities are quite impervious to the convenience of their subscribers, for the grievances are very rarely redressed. It is high time they should put up automatic exchange as at Simla, for it is proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the present inability of the Telephone authorities to control the irresponsible operatives at the exchange, or their incapacity to cope with the demand. Somehow every thing is at sixes and sevens with the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, of course, excepting the handsome dividends. If you go in search of the root cause of the indifference it is the monopoly enjoyed by the Company, and the way out, for the Bombay public is to demand that the Telephone be municipalized.—Yours, etc.,

SICK OF TELEPHONE.

WADHWAN NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CITY, July 14.

Great rejoicing was evinced at Wadhwan City at the celebration of the 21st year of H. H. the Thakor Saheb Joraversinhji, of Wadhwan on Monday, with the happy coincident of the victory day celebration on the same day in France.

The Thakor Saheb has recently finished his Rajkote Rajkoomar College course and is now staying in his capital with his companion, Mr. S. C. Shomar, and is studying the administrative affairs of his State.

The Thakore Saheb is much loved by his subjects who, with great eagerness look forward to see him soon invested with the powers of a ruling chief.

The event was marked with the usual ceremony of "Ghol and Nazrana" to the Thakor Saheb in the Kacheri Hall, where he was accorded due honour by his Bhayats, officials and subjects.

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.